No. 5 Vol. XXV.

Descriptive.

LETTERS FROM A MISSIONARY.

NO. IX.
[Written for the Boston Recorder.]

BRIG WAVERLY, MOUTH OF THE PERSIAN GULF, July 20, 1839,

at whatever has been interesting to us from servation, must be alike so to others from scription. I have already alluded to the

of slavery as it exists on the island.

out ten or eleven stood at \$14. A young

be sold as a brute,) was commanding over

Another female stood at \$10, another at

ntrary to common decency, that the fe

s that in some degree her feelings might

ost owned by any single individual; in others, 00 or 5000. In one tribe the king sold his n subjects, and generally those of the same be sold each other, and at the farthest places,

aves were brought from tribes still beyond, hey are sold from one to another till many f them reach the coast, when they go into reign servitude. This is true to a greater or as extent of almost the whole eastern coast

Africa, and it seems beyond a question that roughout almost the interior of the continent,

the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, from

In looking over my note book, I find several

Geology, for Schools and Acade

Insanchusetts, chart and plates, MARVIN, 114 Washington otes on Isniah.

and Practical, on the Book of ith a new translation. By Al-Notes on the Gospels," "Acts," octavo volumes—cloth. & MARVIN, 114 Washington 8t. Jan. 17.

n Post Office. , with Places of Residence

840. Eclipses in 1840. Member of the Suffolk Bar.) , and of Massachusetts.

s, their Population, etc. use of Representatives of U.S. on, during the year 1839, , throughout the Country, ath, from page 7 to page 29.

TUAL EXPOSITOR. signed for the use of School are I rincipal of Central Hig

Sublished by Ruius Clar public writing school
WM. APLIN, Secre

ience of its nuthor.

Ind Classical School, Newport.

Ind Classical School, Newport.

Institute, March [6, 1898.

Ork, well adapted to the object for

Interior in the strention of hose emborith. I shall immediately inte
with I am connected.

C. E. TOOTHARE.

Ork of great merit. I embores:

It is the strength of the

Expositor would be one of the factor would be one of the factor Walker, f Wells Public Grammar School.

& LINCOLN, 59 Washington 81. ON WANTED.

encher. Satisfactory rest

ARY 1st, 1840. MS CASH.

SIC STORE. No. 17 Tremont Row, Bestel, tail dealer in Music and Musicalle-liption. Just received, a fine asset-bouhie Busses, suitable for Chards 9w* Dec. 27.

Franklin St. Dental Operations, are respect WARREN, M. D., CALVIN ELLIS,

RTNER WANTED. a safe and profitable business to find a young man that is in will train to the finish immediately. Five Hunde

Apply to ROBERT W. TRAIL

1 1

Nw. + Lovell

Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1840.

Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat, With stripes which mercy, with a bleeding heart, Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast,"

where he has not even the excuse of finding where he has not even the excuse of numb him "guilty of a skin not colored like his own." In the slave market, it was difficult in some cases to tell, whether the seller or the sold was of darkest hue.

Africa seems to be the great slave nursery of the world. Her sable sons have been car-In looking over my note book, I and several temoranda respecting Zanzibar, not noticed in the preceding letters, which may not be with-ut interest to your readers. Yet I feel there is reat danger of being too minute, of supposing

of the world. Her sable sons have been car-ried to almost every climate; and when not doomed to a foreign land, their days will pro-bably be spent in slavery in their own native sands. It is doubtless true, that among the Af-ricans themselves, slavery is, in many respects, biget of stavery as it exists on the island.

Rischenberger puts the whole population of the island at 150,000, two thirds of the number leng slaves. Mr. Waters and Mr. Thorn hink the slaves compared to the rest of the compare hink the slaves compared to the rest of the phabitants are 10 or 12 to one. One of the strive Sowahillies, an intelligent man, said he tnew 20 individuals who together had 50,000 laves. Beyond doubt, the proportion of slaves were very large. The same native (who speaks tool English, and who probably knows as much about the subject as any individual on the island) when asked if the slaves were treated with cruelty, replied, "We regard the lave as a brother." And all to whom the enuity was put, concurred in saying that slaves move the greatest kindness from their masters. iry was put, concurred in saying that slaves of the greatest kindness from their masters, the price of slaves varies from seven to twendollars. The usual price for a first rate ve is \$15. We went one afternoon to the blie square, where slaves were being sold at the ston. The auction commences each day at the stone of the stone of the subject never appeared more fraught with difficulty. The condition of oppressed African the hammer, or rather stick of the stone of the s

when will all thy miseries end! But the Lord reigneth. Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to be seen a mother the two or three children, from seven to be leve years of age.—there a row of girls to 17 to 20,—at a 1-w feet distant, three or bur healthy lads, and then perhaps a group of all a dozen more, miscellaneous as it regards lze, age, sex and value. During our stay of all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or all and the number was incre lace, age, sex and value. During our stay of all an hour, the number was increased to 40 or 10. As soon as they arrive in the market place, each lot is arranged generally in a line, and the auctioneer commences. There is a generate auctioneer for every lot, and all are abbering at the same time. It was to me a love lefore—much less seen them like cattle at up to the highest bidder. It is humiliating the to the highest bidder. It is humiliating to think that similar occurrences are frequent in the capital of the United States. The slaves are sold by individuals, not by parcels, and are truck off only when the owner thinks the bid ufficient. If the highest bid he has today is no low—the slave is reserved for the market omorrow. It inquired the amount bid on several individuals. A bright eyed little fellow bout ten or eleven stood at \$14. A young posed to say, "Blow, breezes blow, and waft us speedily to our destined port."

Yours truly, E. B.

oman (I cannot but use that appellation, not-thstanding her skin was dark, and she was Mr. B. in a private note to the Editor says, " you will not obably have so many letters from me again under some ne; yet I shall write occasionally."

Miscellany.

DISTRESSING SCENE.

20. Another female stood at \$10, another at even, and an old man was bid off I believe at three dollars. Before I left, the place was growded with buyers, sellers, and things to be old. It was sometimes painful and disgusting to see them trying and examining the commodities. Opening the month, feeling the limbs, and trying the joints—just like the sale of orses or cattle;—and sometimes in a manner than the feeling that the feeling the limbs, and trying the joints—just like the sale of orses or cattle;—and sometimes in a manner Mr. Willis,—The following extract of a letter from the Rev. C. M. Nickels, of Glouces-ter, is a description of human suffering which des would spurn them away. Occasionally a stretch of politeness and humanity, the fortunate being would be taken aside a few he was called to witness during the late gales, particularly that of Dec. 15, in the harbor of that place. It is hoped that the perusal of it may awaken additional sympathy in behalf of spared, while the purchaser should satisfy meelf as to the soundness of the purchase, very common managure was to throw a that much exposed, and too much lorgonal class of our citizens, "that go down to the see in ships, that do business in great waters." J. S. C. that much exposed, and too much forgotten

A very common manœuvre was to throw a see off a few paces and to direct a slave to ing it, to give an opportunity of observing his step, or the gracefulness of his move. I we mother with an infant child tied to her lock, thus walk to bring the cane. They all gracefulness are the same of the step of the step of the same of the sa There were about 60 vessels in the harbor when the gale commenced. They began to break away from their moorings about 4 o's clock, P. M. At an early hour I repaired to the beach. There, amid the roar of waves, the crash of falling masts, and the fragments of broken vessels and their cargoes, dashing furrously together, the scene was navil beyond emed perfectly to understand, since on the ere casting of the cane they started imme-ately, and appeared to walk with more than

About 10,000 slaves are annually sold in the market of Zanzibar. They are brought from the interior of the neighboring continent. The could not help them. Hundreds of us were within 20 yards, and in some cases within 10, and purchase them for the market. They are total retained on the island, though the containing to see the second all retained on the island, though the containing to see the second all retained on the island, though the containing to see the second all retained on the island, though the containing to see the second sec ns, and to other nations professing the Mo-imendan faith. The trade between Chris-in nations and the subjects of the Sultan, was olished 16 years ago, through the instrumen-lity of England. The English government the fore rigging. After lying for a while in the fore rigging. After lying for a while in s, and to other nations professing the Mo- extreme, and when they found that they must the fore rigging. After lying for a while in equived of his Highness, what were his proguired of his Highness, what were his prostrom the foreign slave trade. He replied,
40,000 annually. They offered to give that
m, if he would forhid the selling of slaves to
the state of the consented. But when
the scale fore roars that were the scale of the slaves of the scale the end of four years, they sent \$160,000, he with intense anxiety upon this vessel. She was the last one that went to pieces. We saw doing right. The trade in his own domin-that the situation of the crew, who were in the s, and with Mohammedan nations, is still starboard fore rigging off shore, was utterly mitted. The above information, I received m Ahamed, Secretary to his Highness. sing my feelings to some who stood near memine occasionally occurs upon the neighing continent, when slaves are brought to the coast in such numbers that the rket is entirely glutted. At such times the y best have been sold at one dollar, and ment expecting to see the masts fall. The was informed that instances have happened famine being produced on the coast by the ultitude assembled, when the owner has sold inself, to keep from starvation. The natives inself, to keep from starvation. The natives for the interior are not permitted to come twer to the island to dispose of their slaves, and elephant's teeth, but waif for purchasers on the coast. Sometimes the Arabs themselves fake excursions into the interior for purposes of trade, and his Highness has lately fitted out ne or two expeditions a year for this object. had an opportunity of conversing through an terpreter with two individuals who had been a these trading expeditions. They advanced to the interior for 45 or 50 days, and passed frough the territories of five or six different groups the territories of five or six different libes. Although the observations of Arabs are ry indefinite, and in many respects the inmation they give is of little worth, yet in spect to slavery, little allowance need be bes. Although the observations of Arabs are best. Although the observations of Arabs are ry indefinite, and in many respects the infinite, and in many respects the infinite interpolation they give is of little worth, yet in pact to slavery, little allowance need be dee, as purchasing slaves was one of the deep and the property of their journey. As they sken distance only by day's travel, it is impossible to estimate how for the shore, and several others who perished, were pious men.

From one vessel a rope was sent to the shore, and several was the rest was the results to the shore, and several others who perished, were pious men.

le to estimate how far they penetrated. It was abably between four and six hundred miles. But unhappily it caught foul, and with the wery is common among all the tribes they ited. In some tribes, 20 or 30 slaves are the not get it clear. The men perished while one it. But unhappily it caught foul, and with the strength of all who could reach it, we could not get it clear. The men perished while one end of the rope to which they were attached was in our hands! On board another vessel, lying within 20 or 30 feet of those who stood on the back a lady and gentleman, were seen on the bank, a lady and gentleman were seen till the last fragments were broken up, and then sunk before our eyes into a watery grave. In other cases the struggling sufferers were washed away by the retreating wave, just as they were about to grasp the hand that could almost reach them from the shore. The next morning the whole beach was cov-

ered with the spars, and timbers, and broken

cargoes of nearly 20 vessets, while nere and there might be seen a mangled human form, in some instances so wedged between the crevices of the rocks that they could not be moved till the tide had left them. Such a scene I never witnessed before, and hope I

scene I never witnessed before, and hope I may never be called to witness the like again. Several of the seamen from these wrecks tarried at my house while they remained in town. One of them—the Captain of a brig—the evening before he left me, said, "I really thought, when my vessel struck, we were all gone." I asked him whether he thought about what would be his condition in the future world? "Yes," said he, "I felt that my case was a very doubtful one at best." "Did you pray?" "Yes; and I doubt whether any man, in such a situation, could help praying, mentally, if a situation, could help praying, mentally, if not audibly. I feel that I ought to be a Chris-

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN ALABAMA. Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature of Alabama, about one year since, to prepare a Code of Prison Discipline and Criminal Law for that State. These Commissioners were the Judges of the Supreme Court. The following is an extract from their Report to the Legislature, showing their views of the best system of Prison Discipline:-

In the United States there are two systems of Penitentiary discipline, and the prison and other buildings are so erected, as to conform to the execution of the particular discipline that may be adopted. The one is known as the Auburn or silent system, the other the Philadelphia or separate system. In the former system, separate cells are provided for the convicts, in which they lodge at night and take their meals. They work together in the day under the direction of the Warden or some subordinate officer, but are forbidden from sholding intercourse with each other, either by signs, or words. They assemble together in the morning and evening in a chapel annexed to the Penitentiary for the purpose of hearing the Scriptures and prayer—the Sabbath is speut in their cells, in Sabbath School, in Bible Classes, or in other appropriate religious serin their cells, in Sabbath School, in Bible Classes, or in other appropriate religious ser-In other words this system enforces "solitude at night and joint labor by day, yet labor in silence and without communication; and also allows the convicts to meet together

for the purpose of religious instruction."

The Philadelphia System may be thus described, "Every prisoner is lodged in a separate cell of comfortable size; and he remains in it both day and night, during the whole period of his confinement. The prisoner is furnished with work at any trade with which he is acquainted, and if he is acquainted with teacher, shall frequently converse with him on his duties to God and man; but that no other person except an inspector, shall ever see him hold intercourse with him. He sees no other prisoner and is seen by none. He is not to know even the occupant of the next cell." The Auburn system, either as practised in the prison from which it takes its name, or with some slight changes, such as providing one ta-ble at which all the convicts eat, has been adopt-ed in most of the States in which Peniteatia-

ries are established. The Penitentiary system, it is known, had its origin in the United States, and though now greatly improved, was projected by a religious society, whose principles made them averse to the infliction of capital punishment. To this same society it is believed, the Philadelphia system is indebted for its existence. Each of these systems has been sustained

with much research and ability, and each will have its advocates, until time affords a decisive answer to all speculative reasoning, by demonstrating the superior advantages of one over the other. The French Commissioners, Messrs. De Tocqueville & Beaumont, and the Prus-sian Commissioner, Dr. Julius, all of whom have within the last ten years, under appointments from their respective governments, visited the United States for the purpose of examining the Penitentiary systems here practised, and testing their modus operand, and the results, became decided proselytes to the Philadelphia system. And the same has been adopted in Belgium, upon the recommendation of the Inspector General of prisons in that naof feel that such a duty is imposed or us. The leading arguments in favor of the separate system are, that the youthful convict is not made worse by associating with the veteran in crime-that being separated not only at night, but during the day, he is more apt to turn his thoughts upon himself, to indulge sen-timents of remorse, to review the past, to discover the wickedness and unprofiitablenss of crime, and thus be led on to reformation: And other when in prison, he who was disposed to lead a virtuous life could not, after his disinding him of the period of his confinement.

may be well questioned whether this latter argument, to the extent to which it is carried is founded in truth. If the convict remains in the country, the fact of his imprisonment will be known to his associates, and his name will appear in public documents. So that if he uld wipe off the stain, he must make a strict

egard to moral duty the governing principle That the first branch of the argument, when considered in the abstract, is cogent indeed, is what all, even the most decided advocates of the silent system must admit. Our first reflections inclined us to the opinion, that unin errupted solitary confinement day and night, or years, was almost beyond human endur-ince; that it would in an undue proportion of cases lead to insanity, and must generally unfit the convict after a long confinement, for the common employments and social duties of life. This opinion, we discover, is not novel. A very sensible writer evidently well acquainted with the subject of prison discipline, in the 104th No. of the North American Review, in examining the Auburn and Philadelphia systems, remarks, "It seems to us, therefore, to be assumed, that solitude can do what is mani-festly impossible to be done. All that can be done in this respect, is to prevent bad men from rendering each other worse, or from ren-dering the less wicked as bad as themselves. Whatever degree of solitude accomplishes this purpose, fulfils, so far as this view of the subect is concerned, all the practical indications of the case, and besides, uninterrupted solitude ong continued, is certainly at variance with all the social instincts of our nature. The presumption is always against any system, to which the constitution is essentially averse. On this point, we are therefore inclined to the prinion, that a system of uninterrupted solitude hould not be adopted, unless it were proved necessary to reformation; inasmuch as it is at variance with the human constitution, and in the circumstances of the case, cannot accom-

the Mediterranean to the cape of Good Hope, with a few exceptions, man sells and buys his there might be seen a mangled human form, So far as a test has been furnished by time, we are disposed to think that the evidence on the score of health, is decidedly favorable to the Auburn system. The annual report of the Prison Discipline Society for 1838, states the number of convicts confined in the Penitentia. number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia for the eight years preceding, and the number of deaths each year, from which it appears that the yearly average of deaths for that period, has been one out of twenty-nine, or about three and a half per cent. In the State prison at Auburn, the annual average of deaths for the ten years preceding 1838, was not quite one out of fifty, or a fraction under two recent. In 1837, the number two were cent. tion under two per cent. In 1837, the number of prisoners confined in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia was 387, while in the State prison at Auburn there were 678. In the former there were seventeen, and in the latter nine teen deaths; but that was a year of more than usual mortality in the Auburn prison. It is also worthy of observation that the physician's report of the Philadelphia Penitentiary disreport of the Philadelphia Penitentiary disamong the convicts, and that a majority of the deads proceeds from disorganized lungs, thus

showing that separate confinement in a cell both day and night, is calculated to exert an unhappy influence over the mind, and to im-pair the organs of respiration.

But granting that the Philadelphia system is more likely to reform the criminal, without inmore likely to reform the criminal, without in-juriously affecting either the mind or body, there still exists one objection, which we ap-prehend would prevent its adoption here, and that is, its expensiveness. The Legislature of Pennsylvania at different periods granted the enormous sum of \$772.600,69 for the erection of the Eastern Penitentiary of that State, and the estimated cost of each call is \$2.64.85. the estimated cost of each cell is \$1.648.85. whilst that at Pittsburg, on the same plan, but which is acknowledged to be insufficient for the purpose of entire separation, cost \$978,95. On the other hand, the cost per cell of the prison at Sing-Song was \$200; at Wenthers-field \$150,86; and at Bultimore \$146,32. These are adapted to the Auburn system of discipline. This statement of the relative cost of Peniten tiaries, suited to the respective systems, at once shows the propriety of adopting the si-lent system for this State, unless its inefficiency were proved by experience, or the superior efficacy of the other could be clearly demon-

efficacy of the other strated by argument. Not merely the cost of building upon the Philadelphia plan is greater, but the earnings of the convicts under that system is less. Take the Penitentiary at Philadelphia for the year 1837. The sum chargeable for the support of convicts was \$29,200,18. The amount of their earnings was \$18,927,46, lenving an excess of expenses over receipts \$10,272,72; and this none, he is immediately instructed; he is well supplied with food, clothing and bedding, his cell kept comfortably warm, and he is always furnished with a Bible. In addition to this, it is intended that the Warden or a religious he was proposed in the supplied with a Bible. In addition to this, it is intended that the Warden or a religious he was proposed in the state Treasury. In the Penitentiary in Sew Jersey under a similar organization, the salaries of the officers which were paid from the State Treasury. In the Penitentiary in New Jersey under a similar organization, the number of convicts in 1837, was one hundred number of convicts in 1837, was one hundred and forty-one, and the earnings above expenses \$1,741,41. On the other hand, in 1837 there were confined in the State Prison at Sing-Sing, seven hundred and fifty-three prisoners, and the earnings above expenses for general support, including the salary of officers, was \$17,760,17. At Weathersfield in 1837, the convicts numbered about one hundred and ninety victs numbered about one hundred and ninety. and their earnings above expenses were, \$7,-438.94 In the Pententiary in Ohio, there were three hundred and ninety-two prisoners in 1837, and the earnings above all expenses timating the labor of some of the convicts on the buildings at a moderate price, amounted to the sum of \$12,557,96 1-2. And the last reports from Kentucky, Tennessee and Louis-iania, which we have seen, exhibit their Peni-tentiaries in a prosperous condition, and yield-ing an income to the State.

Our conclusion then is, that the expenses of building upon the Auburn, would be less than upon the Philadelphia plan—that the discipline of the former is better suited to the nature of man—that the earnings of the convicts will at least meet all expenditures, and it is yet to be shown, that that system as a means of reformation, does not exert as great an influence over the convict as the Philadelphia plan.

Biography.

REV. AMASA DEWEY.

Rev. Amasa Dewey was born at Lebanon, Ct., March 12th, 1804. At 12 or 14 years of age, he became hopefully a Christian, but did not make a public profession of his faith in not make a public profession Christ, until he was eighteen. preparation for the ministry four years after, at Monson Academy. After completing his preparatory course, in 1828, he entered Yale College. His theological education was ac-College. His theological education was ac-quired at New Haven, and in 1835, he was liised to preach the gospel. Mr. Dewey formed the determination, while

preparing for the ministry, to spend his life as

a missionary to the heathen; but, when ready to enter upon his work, be found his health so much impaired, as to render this course unadboth in his own view and in that of his friends, unless, by laboring a year or two at home, his health should be restored. Even then, there were strong indications that the seeds of consumption, the disease that carried him to his grave, had been sown. While looking for temporary employment, that, in the meantime, the question of duty as to his future life might be satisfactorily determined, Providence directed him to the place of his future labors. Here, a few friends of evangelical truth, excited to effort by witnessing the desolation around them, had resolved to attempt the establishment of the institutions of the gos-pel. Making a village in the south part of Petersham, since known as Storrsville, five miles distant from any place of worship except one devoted to Universalism, the centre cept one devoted to Universalism, the centre of operations, they hoped to gather a congregation from a portion of Petersham, of Dana, of Hardwick and of Barre. Mr. Dewey came among them, when little more had been done, than to devise a plan for the attainment of their object. It-was about the first of July, 1836. At once he entered with interest and ardo into the work to which he was called, and finding ample room for all the devotedness and self-denial which he might have been required to cherish and exhibit in any other field of labor, and seeing a prospect of usefulness as great, perhaps, as he could anticipate in any station, and witnessing the interest with which the little band in whose service he was employed, were looking to himself as their future pastor, he felt that the question of duty as to his future life was fully settled, and he determined, Providence permitting, to spend his days among that people. There were but few who chose to attend upon his ministrations; and yet, they were so many around, whom h would gladly bring under the sound of the gospel, that he found an opportunity for doing good sufficiently large to meet all his desires,

and to call forth all his energies.

Under these circumstances he entered upon the work of gathering a congregation, where the gospel had scarce any hold upon the faith

consisting of twelve members. January 11th 1837, he became their pastor. As yet, he had 1837, he became their pastor. As yet, he had not labored in vain, nor spent his strength for not aboved in vain, nor spent his strength for nought; and God still continued to smile upon his efforts. Previously to April, 1887, five were added to the communion of the church, and in the course of the following year, the number of members were doubled; while in the meantime, a commodious house of worship had been erected, and dedicated to Father,

Son, and Holy Ghost.

The health of Mr. Dewey had been uniformly feeble from the commencement of his labors among the people of his charge, and during the last year and a half of his life, there were long periods of necessary relinquishment of public labor. Early in the last summer, he public labor. Early in the last summer, he occupied his pulpit for the last time, though for several months after, he was generally able to appear in the house of God as a worshipper. For a few weeks previous to his death he was deprived of this privilege; but its place was in a measure supplied by uniting with the members of his flock in religious worship, at his own dwelling. At these seasons, he sometimes addressed them with peculiar effect, "seeming to stand," as was remarked by an officer in the church, "between heaven and earth, and each so near, that he had a distinct and just view of both." As his life drew towards its close, many were the impressive and wards its close, many were the impressive and instructive remarks that he made to those around him. In one or two instances he was in darkness for a short season, but soon the light of the Sun of Righteousness broke forth with increased clearness, and he was able to rejoice in the assurance, that Christ was near. But a short time before his departure, as a Christian brother was sitting by him, suppos-ing him to be asleep, he exclaimed with em-

phasis, "And every power find sweet employ In that eternal world of joy;"

and after a moment's pause, he added, "O glorious Redeemer, not far off." In much debility he came gradually and peacefully to his dying hour, and on the Sabbath, January 5th, 1840, closed his eyes forever upon this world. On the Wednesday following, with the tender-est sympathy for his widow and fatherless child, and for the people of his charge, we attended him from the place where he had so often proclaimed that gospel which was the peace of his soul in his last moments, to the home of all the living. His remains are denome or an the fiving. His remains are ne-posited just in the rear of the house of worship, the first to occupy a beautiful spot set apart by his people, that they may bury their dead out of their sight. As we stood upon that hallow-ed spot, and witnessed the sorrow depicted around, we could hardly avoid exclaim Blessed is that minister who goes down to grave in the midst of the people to whom he has given his first and warmest affections

As a Christian, Mr. Dewey was eminently consistent. He was distinguished for a deep sense of his own unworthiness, for clear views of Christ as the only hope of the sinner, and consequently, for that humility which the gospel inculcates. "Give me the doctrine of Atonement," was his language to a friend, "for that is the foundation." He ever spoke with caution and reserve of his religious exer cises, wishing himself to try, and leaving oth ers to judge his true character, by the fruits brought forth in his life.

a minister, he was affectionate and faith-In the pulpit, his simplicity of manner and sincerity of spirit interested his hearers, while the inculcation of truth and exhortation to duty, clearly exhibited to them the way of salvation, and urged them to walk in it. Out of the pulpit, he combined forbearance and prudence with plainness of dealing. Hence, even those most opposed to his influence as a minister, were not his enemies, though faithfully reproved. He was thus peculiarly adapt ed to the difficult circumstances in which he was placed; and this adaptation, combined with zeal in his work, and attended with the blessing of God, gave success to his labors. He enjoyed, in an uncommon measure, the affections of his people, as they clearly evinced in generously ministering to his wants after he could no longer render them any service, and in the sorrow with which they bore him to his grave. Their mutual affection was that of first love; and never again, probably, will the have one to break unto them the bread of life who will enter so fully into all their trials, and so well know how to encourage and assis them, in the blessed enterprise in which they are engaged. That the Lord may sustain ther and soon supply the want they feel, must be the earnest prayer of all acquainted with the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed.

Religious.

PROPHETIC CATECHISM.

Mr. Editor,—I ask the liberty of calling the attention of your readers to a Prophetic Catechism, recently published by the Rev. Ethan Smith. In my estimation, this is a little work of great merit. I do not feel myself competent to pass a judgment upon the correctness of the work in every particular, but it certainly throws more light ui the book of Revelations, that any other work of its size within my knowledge, and appears to me admirably well suited to sim-plify the work of studying the prophecies. Just such a work as this is needed, to turn the atten-

tion of the young to this important study, and to give them courage in the pursuit of it. The great mass of Christians among us, and not a few who sustain a respectable ministers of the gospel, seem to consider the Revelations of St. John as a sealed book. By ome means or other, they have received the impression, that it is, in a great measure, use-less, to attempt to decipher the meaning of this highly figurative portion of the sacred vol-ume. The reason of this probably is, they have not enjoyed suitable means of instruction on this subject; at least, they have not enjoy-ed these means of instruction in early life, at the period when they form their conclusion of what they can can, and what they cannot do, & shape their course accordingly. Few persons ever make great proficiency, or take much in-terest in a study, which they did not commence in some degree in childhood or youth, the young are taught the historical, ceptive, and to some extent the doctrinal parts of the Bible, by their parents and Sabbath school teachers, and ministers, and thus become interested in these portions of the sacred volume and prepared to pursue the study of them it future life to advantage, they in general re-ceive no instruction in the prophecies. Al-though it is admitted that these are important to those who can understand them; yet they are generally so treated in the presence of the young by those who give them religious in-struction, that an impression is frequently made Whole No. 1257.

upon their minds that these are things into which they are not to look. They grow up with this impression, and the consequence is, that they have no taste for the prophetic scriptures, feel no interest in this branch of study, and consider labor bestowed upon it, as little better than lost. Even students in divinity pay but little attention to the prophecies. Many go into the University with views indefinite, and principles unsettled, in regard to this whole subject. Not a few of the pastors of our churches, who are ornaments to their profession in other respects, feel themselves too unacquainted with this subject to give public instruction upon it. While they are disposed to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," and do contend manfully and to the saints," and do contend manfully and successfully for the leading doctrines of the posing assumptions of mere enthusiasts, when they have fortified their errors by a perverted

use of the prophecies.

Now in this state of things, it appears to me that the "Prophetic Calechism" of Mr. Smith is a very timely and important publication. This is suited to give the young an insight into the meaning of that most interesting book, the Revelation of St. John, and other portions of the Scriptures, particularly the book of Daniel, in which many of the same events are predicted. which many of the same events are predicted. It is hoped that it will find a place in every Sabbath School, and in every Bible Class. If the young would study the prophetic Scriptures, with the aid of the questions and answers contained in this little manual, it is believed that they would soon be deeply interested in this study, and the impression now so general, that they cannot be understood, would be removed, and the time would soon come, when the prophecies would no longer, either by our the prophecies would no longer, either by our churches or their ministers, be considered the least interesting or important portion of the Bible.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION IN MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE .- [Concluded from our last.] Seventh Revival.

In October, 1825, a powerful and interesting revival commenced, both in the village and the college. I cannot better describe the work, as it existed in the latter, than by transcribing a letter recently received from a beloved pupil, who was then a member of the institution an early subject of that work of grace :- " Your letter," he observes, "requesting some reminiscences of the revival of 1825-6 in Middlebury College, has awakened many recollections of College, has awakened many recollections of the most interesting description in my mind. And although I am too much hurried, and exhausted both in body and mind, to give you a clear and well digested statement; I shall be glad, if I can discharge even a small part of the debt I owe to your paternal care, and to the institution where, if I am not wholly deceived, I first began to live. For what is the life of an irreliable way was a small care in the life of an irreliable way. life of an irreligious young man, wasting his time, and neglecting his advantages?— The vacation following the commencement of 1825 was marked by a degree of folly and even vice on the part of some few of the students, who remained in town. Soon after the term began, the pious students made a special effort to promote religious feeling among themselves. In particular, a lecture read, according to custom, before the Philadelphian Society 1. particular, a lecture read, according to custom, before the Philadelphian Society, by one of the members, on the sin of Achan, produced a strong feeling in many minds. One young man in particular, since dead, whose religious character had stood as high, at least in the estimation of the irreligious students, as the timation of the irreligious students, as the average among professors of religion, was deeply impressed in view of his spiritual deficiencies, and almost driven to despair. He left the meeting in deep horror of mind, feeling that he should not live till morning; and made his way directly to a room, where several of the students were engaged in mirthful amusement. He entered with a haggard face, and kneeling down besought God and them to forgive him for the evil example he had set them: kneeling down besought God and them to for-give him for the evil example he had set them: adding, that as for himself he was a lost man, and should be in perdition before the next morning light. A friend entered, and with some difficulty drew him away. But the assembly was broken up; and the next circle which met in that room, was a praying circle, composed principally of the same young men. composed principally of the same young men. I am not, however, able to say, to what extent this occurrence was the direct cause of awakening.—The work soon became general, both among Christians and others. In a short time nearly the whole college attended the salining. nearly the whole college attended the religious meetings. Almost without exception, those who took this step, became deeply impressed; and at one time there were not more than three or four, who could be said to be wholly indiffer-The scene was now one of deep interest, universal was the interest, that no false shame led to any concealment of impres or of religious exercises; and the voice of pray-er might be heard, at different times in the day and evening, from the rooms, by one passing through the college halls. Even the groves and fields were not always silent; and while one occupant of a room was using it as a place of prayer, the other might be heard, under the over of night, unconsciously revealing, by an audible and impassioned utterance, the place of his out-door supplications.—During this whole time there was little, if any, interruption of the regular college exercises; the faculty wisely judging, that as religion is a thing for the whole life, it was best to have its first exercises, as its succeeding ones much be interested. exercises, as its succeeding ones must be, interexercises, as its succeeding ones must be, inter-woven with the ordinary duties of life.

As to the number of those who became perma-nently interested in religion, you have doubtless better means of information. From the cir-cumstances in which I was placed, my attention was chiefly occupied by my own case, and that of a few others, with whom I was inti-mately acquainted. I have a strong impression, however, that the revival was hardly less marked in its influence upon those, who were already hopefully pious, than upon the impen-itent portion of the students. The standard of religious feeling must, I think, have been great

Eighth Revival. Eighth Revival.

After the Revival of 1825-6 had subsided, there succeeded, in college, a state of order and regularity, corresponding with the apostolic description of primitive Christianity: "Then had the churches rest and were edified." And though there were some short periods of interested religious attention and offer the state of the s riods of increased religious attention and effort among professors in college, with a case or two of serionsness and anxiety among the impenitent, I do not recollect that, for four years, there was I do not reconcer that, for lour years, there was any season of general anxiety and inquiry, which corresponds with the definition of a revival of religion, given at the commencement of this communication. But in the spring of 1831, both the village and the college were blessed with a revival of great extent and mighty power. The college felt its influence. The Spirit seemed to be rought at the state of the second to be proved again pages all the state of the second to be proved again. seemed to be poured upon nearly all the stu-dents simultaneously. Though no college exercises, if I rightly remember, were omitted, except three in the afternoons of the three first days of the meeting; yet scarcely an individual in the institution, failed to be brought under the influence of the truth, and the Spirit of G.1. All second to be more or less solemnly impressed. With some, indeed, these impressions did not prove abiding and sanctifying. Their solemnity subsided; their convictions wore away; and they returned to their vanities—to 'the heggarly elements of the world.' But with many, these impressions were deep; and resulted in their hopeful conversion. Some of the subsequent meetings in college were peculiarly solemn and interesting. The senior class, which I often met, not only in the regular course of instruction, but for prayer and ular course of instruction, but for prayer and religious conference, were delightfully zealous and persevering in their efforts to persuade all to come to Christ, and to help one another forward in their Christian course. In the result, all the members of the class were hopefully converted, except one; and I shall never forget and the fervency with which prayers were offered for him; while he stood alone, some-times trembling like an aspen leaf; but still stinately, and as we have reason to appr nd, falally resisting, unto the end!

From a letter, addressed to me by a member of the class of 1832, who was a subject of this revival, and whose case is described in the letter itself, I make the following extracts: character.—Now, it seems to me, that the two
modes might be so combined, as to secure, in
a high degree, the advantages of both; and
avoid, in a great measure, the disadvantages
of both. Indeed, I believe, some of your
preachers are attempting this combination; and
have already, in a measure, accomplished the
desired object. Many of them speak naturalyand without resist, though their notes lie Six in my class have given evidence of hav ing been converted at that time." seasons in the revival, in which a solem . "Ther and deep impression seemed to be universa among the students. And probably the judg ent day will establish the fact, that no individual passed those days of indescribable interest entirely destitute of the strivings of ly Spirit." "There were asses of a peculiar character. One of my class, took up the subject of re the Holy Spirit.' ligion with the greatest deliberation, and be-gan to read his Bible, and to think; and thus were his convictions of sin, and his apprehenually strengthened, until he was led to a de cision, from which he has never seemed de sirous to swerve.... He now preaches the gospel." "Another young man was visited frequently by Christian friends; and deeply impressed. He, however the influences of th Spirit; till one evening, when a lecture was preached in the chapel from these words, in Jer. iv. 5: 'Will thou not from this time cry My Father, thou art the guide of my Here he felt that he must make a de-His heart however, was passionately the legal profession. He thought, set upon the legal profession. met upon the legal profession. It thought, 'I must surely be a minister, if I become a Christian now. I will postpone the decision, until I am established in business, and in the first revival I then witness, I will give my attention to the subject.' With this conclusion he for a few moments felt satisfied. But as he was leaving the channel a young Christian feignd for beaving the chapel, a young Christian friend [a beneficiary of the American Education Society] took him by the arm. It was a beautiful evening; and they walked together; they conversed; they wept. At length this young man took back his decision to procrastinate; and leaning on the shoulder of his young friend, said: "If religion is for me, I will now have it." The next day he was rejoicing in hope.

... He is now in the ministry; and has been permitted to see many coming to Christ."

After mentioning a third interesting case of

conversion, the description of which I am obliged to omit, the writer of the letter adds: "Among the means used in this revival, and blessed by the Head of the church, may be mentioned prominently, personal, private conversation and prayer. And O! could the friends of the American Education Society see how of the American Education Society see how highly instrumental of good were some of the neficiaries of that Society in the revival of 1831, they would be more strongly encouraged to the exercise of faith and vigorous action in that benevolent cause.

ROSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1840.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan 22, 1840.
Mr. Willis,—I have intended to give you a letter on the peculiar characteristics of southern preaching; and the influence here exerted on the cause of religion by the predominant er clesiastical institutions. And, perhaps, I shall not find a better opportunity than the present, to accomplish this purpose. For Congress has yet done nothing worthy of continued cenarks. The House of Representatives are still discussing the question, with regard to the best dissing the question, who regarded position of abolition memorials; expecting, I presume, neither to convince nor to enlighten a single mind, by the discussion. But, as far a single mind, by the discussion. But, as far as I can discover, all speak with the single purpose of "defining each his own position," before the public; and letting their constituent-know, that they can speak, and are true and faithful representatives. Perhaps, however, some of the ultra-partisans speak with the hope of connecting this subject of jealousy, between the Santh and North with the constituent. the South and North, with party-politics; and thus exerting an influence on the next presiwith regard to the leaders of one of the parties.—The same motives and intentions were continually manifest in the course of the pro-tracted discussion, concerning the New Jersey tracted discussion, concerning the result and tracted discussion. Thus nearly two months have been spection. nexion with frequent "calls of the House votings "by yeas and nays," (every such voting occupies at least half an hour,) discus-sions of incidental points of order, &c. &c. And all this has been done, as far as I can see or divine, for mere personal considerations, or party purposes. Things ought not so to be but it is difficult, under our institutions, and as human nature now is, to find a remedy. I do not say, that all the members of the House desire this state of things; or deliberately and of pursue a course, calculated to prany probably lament it, and wou it brought to an end. But they

know not how to secure the desired object They are drawn along by their party-leaders re unable to resist the current and party influence. Indeed, without any fault of their own, many are placed before their constituents and the public constituents and the public, in such an ide, that they feel compelled to speak in Thus the steam is continually produced; the locomotive burried forward; and the whole train of cars dragged along.—In neantime, with a little incidental business, the Senate are discussing and carrying forward the two great measures of "the Sub-treasury" the two great measures of "the Sub-treasury" and "the armed occupation of Florida." But they proceed very leisurely; and, as I apprehend, with the impression that they are la ing in vain-with the full expectation, that se bills and all of a similar character which they may originate, will die in the other House, or come out altered and amended, till deprived of all vital energy and power, to do

am wandering from the subject pro posed.—Southern preaching has some excel-lencies and some defects. It is too general; too bortatory; too vehement. To be sure, too bortatory; too vehement. To be sure, these characteristics, even where they are possessed in the highest degree, may be useful for an itinerant preacher; and seasons of special attention, in times of revival, and especially during a protracted meeting, Bu preaching of a stated pastor, in ordinary sensons, especially for the purpose of edifying the church of Christ, they are defects, rather than excellencies. In this region, however, they grow out of peculiar circumstances; and are intimately connected with excellencies, which produce an ample compensation. The southern temperament is ardent and sanguine; and the style of southern oratory, every where, in

this is publicly practiced." I might fill my sheet with affecting incidents, relating to this calamity, which have come under my own observation, but I the means of permanent good to us all; teaching us to be also ready, inasmuch as we know neither erally extemporary, or at least without the aid of notes or manuscript; of course, though some-times disconnected and declamatory, it is nev-Vonra, &c.

speech and violence of gesticulation, less ob-

speech and violence of gesticulation, less objectionable in the preacher here, than they would be in a colder region, where a more phlegmatic temperament predominates, and where the cloquence of the bar and the deliberative assembly possesses a corresponding character.—Besides, the preaching here is generally expensely as the preaching here is generally expensely expensely as the preaching here is generally expensely expensely

ertheless natural, easy, direct, and calculated to

interest for the time, draw in the careless, and keep up a watchful attention. All eyes are fixed on the preacher; none are closed with

fixed on the preacher; none are closed was sleep. These are advantages which southern preaching possesses over the northern mode of writing and reading sermons; which too often produces monotony in the preacher, and inat-

produces monotony in the preacher, and inat-tention and even drowsiness in the hearers.

character .- Now, it seems to me, that the two

ly and without restraint, though their notes lie before them to guide their thoughts, and pre-

trite subjects and the same backneved modes

of expression. But there is still room for im-provement, especially, as it regards the younger class of ministers, who have just escaped from

the screws and trammels of technical rules and

arbitrary criticism. - I should advise a young

cept on special occasions, and in times of re-vival, without his written—fully written—well

written sermon. This practice will guard him against the danger of sinking into a course of generalization, simple exhortation, and loose, vehement, and often empty declamation, to

which the mere extemporary preacher is al-ways exposed. At the same time, I should ad-vise him to preach much without notes; some-

times with more and sometimes with less pre-

paration, according to the indications of provi-dential circumstances. 1 should say to him, "preach the word" often during the week, in

your lecture room, or school house, or "fron

your facilities for doing immediate good, wil

manner, a preacher of piety and talents mig I apprehend, secure the advantages and avo

ing, which now characterize and distin

the disadvantages of the two modes of preach

from each other our southern and norther

subject of a future letter. In the meantime, let both the southern and northern preachers, with their peculiar gifts and habits, be about their Master's business. Whatever may be

their Master's business. Whatever may be their peculiarities, "if they speak the truth in love," a blessing will attend their preaching, and they will not labor in vain, nor spend their

strength for nought.

I am happy in being able to state, under the authority of a Preslyterian elegation, who

authority of a Preshyterian clergyman, who has been spending two weeks in Baltimore, that the revival in that city continues to bring

refreshment to many of the churches. I am glad to feel authorized to add, that in this city.

ure revived, and additions are made to then

"of such," as it is hoped, "will be saved."
Yours, &c. B— J—.

Every young preacher should furnish himself with a con-

Our Correspondent's Letter of January 2nd, giving an a

count of the "Gala-Day" at Washington, on the day previ-

THE STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1840.

MR. Willis,-Seldom have I witnessed such

gloom and consternation as have filled this city, since

hearing of the destruction of the Lexington. Other

disasters of a similar kind have occurred at a distance.

This took place at our own door. It has taken away

many of our own citizens; and this under circum

stances the most appalling. The loss of a friend by

such a calamity, occasions a peculiar distress, because of the many images of "terror and abhorrence,"

which present themselves to survivors in hours.

out upon the sea. May the God of infinite mercy

have compassion on the widows, and the fatherless,

who, for these many years are destined to be tortured.

day and night, by these constantly recurring objects

Last Sabbath was a day of unusual solemnity

Most of the clergy preached appropriate discourses;

some of which have been much spoken of for their

pious eloquence, and effect. Yesterday I attended

the funeral of Mr. Waterbury, one of the sufferers,

whose body was found on Thursday last, and brought

to this city to repose among kindred. He was dis-

covered in one of the quarter boats, with two others.

all of whom, no doubt, perished in that bitter night.

which they were found. Mr. W. was frozen in the

and hope in death. A little boy, of four years, was

found in the same boat, with both hands pressed

against his ears-the emblem of helplessness in

Mr. Waterbury was a Christian, and a member of

who so recently, so suddenly had been taken away.

Dr. Spring, in his very solemn address, referred

with great pathos, to the many distressing judgments

cholera; the conflagration of 1835; the loss of the

Home-the Pulaski; our commercial distress, and

now the burning of the Lexington, with so many dear

and precious lives on board. With great faithfulness

he admonished the people to regard all these events

as judgments from the hand of God, for their worldli-

ness and forgetfulness of Him. Never shall I forget

the boldness with which he rebuked the very compa-

ny, whose boat was thus destroyed, for daring to ad-

vertise in the papers of Saturday last, that they would

despatch the remaining boat to Stonington, on Sabbath day, at 12 o'clock! "Can we wonder," said

of an excited imagination.

suffering!

churches are in some me

The other proposed topic must furnish the

ouse to house," with your Bible only in you

vent them from running forever into the

But, as I said before, they are connected great disadvantages; especially, for the poses of instruction and permanent effe

FRENCH OUTRAGE.

It will be recollected by our readers, that some two years since, two or three Roman Catholic misionaries attempted to establish themselves at the Sandwich Islands. Their pretensions and conduct were such, as to constrain the king of the Islands, to request them to remove; and when they refused, to require them to do it. They accordingly left with uctancee and indignation.

Since then, the government of France has despatch ed the frigate l'Artemise, C. Laplace, to Honololu, to compel the government of the Islands, to receive nan Catholic missionaries.

The demands made are these; viz: 1. That the Catholic worship be declared free

broughout the islands. 2. That a site for a Catholic church be given b the government at Honololu, and that this church be

3. That all imprisoned Catholics be immediately set at liberty.

ministered by priests of the French nation.

4. That \$20,000 be deposited in the bands of C Laplace as a guarantee for the future conduct of the king of the islands toward France.

5. That a treaty shall be signed by the king onveyed on board the frigate, together with the \$20,-000, by one of the principal chiefs of the country; and that the batteries of Honololu salute the French flag with twenty-one guns.

The treaty just referred to, dictated at the mouth of the cannon of France, is in substance as fol-

1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the parties.

2. The French shall be effectually protected their persons and property by the king of the islands. 3. This protection shall be extended to the French ships with their officers and crews.

4. No Frenchman, accused of any crime whatever exert an influence on the manner of your pul-pit preaching; and effectually protect you against the danger of monotony, dulness, and the stupifying effects of mere reading. In this shall be tried, except by a jury of foreign residents, proposed by the French Consul and approved by the rament of the islands.

5. The desertion of sailors from the French ships shall be strictly prevented by the local authorities. 6. French merchandise, particularly wines and brandy cannot be prohibited, and shall not pay a higher duty than 5 per cent ad valorem.

Relates to tonnage and importation duties S. The subjects of Tamehameha III, shall have a ight in the French possessions, to all the advantages njoyed by the French at the Sandwich Islands

When this treaty was brought to the king, he was told that if it was not signed by breakfast time the next morning, a representation would be made to the French government, and they would find a large force and take possession of the island The king was not permitted to advise with his chiefs-but threatened anew-and fearing the consequences he signed itthereby virtually giving away his power to regulate his own affairs

It should be added, that the French Captain offered an asylum and protection to the English and American Residents on board his ship in case he were compelled to make an attack on Honololu. The American missionaries however were expressly excepted from this offer!

1. The French government holds itself up to the nations in the most unenviable attitude conceivable. This is but the re-enacting of the same scene which occurred at Otaheite, a very few years since. France pounces upon its helpless victim like the tiger-and in defiance of every principle of right, and their inational law, imposes what regulations she pleases on independent nations because they happen to be weaker than herself. Equally ferocious and far more haughty than the Algerine buccaneers, she sinks inely below them, in her claims for respect. Her conduct cannot be reviewed by any fair mind, with any nobler sentiments than of pity, disgust, or execration.

2. We have here a fair specimen of Romanism. It the spirit of the beast, having seven heads and ten ns, that has prompted the government of France waking or sleeping. The bodies of those who left to such a course-and it is the same spirit that is at this city on Monday week, in the fullness of health, work in our country, aiming insidiously now, but dinow are locked up in the thick ice, buried by its recting its energies boldly soon, to the subversion of floating masses, or taken by some under current away our liberties. It is strange to us-passing strangethat any man who looks on the movements of the 78 individuals made profession of their faith in Christ, "mother of harlots" in the old world, should indulge the dream that her dispositions are altered in the new. She is the same " Mother of Abominations," there, here, everywhere, and through all time and eternity -the spouse of the Prince of the bottomless pit, as

unequivocally as the church is the spouse of Christ. 3. American Christians are loudly called upon to pray with increasing carnestness for their missionaries at the Sandwich islands. They are proscribed men and they are proscribed for doing the same work they were sent there to do. They have not only to contend with heathenism, but with Romanism, a far more bitter enemy to the Gospel of Christ. Thank There was something very touching in the position in God-they contend not alone. God is with them, Christ is with them, Angels are with them-and their attitude of prayer! His head was turned up, and his brethren in America will not desert them.

hands uplifted, presenting a beautiful image of faith 4. If the Government of France may compel Ta nehameha to receive Catholic missionaries, why may not compel him to support them-to attend their worship-and to compel all his people to receive their instructions? If it now compels him to furnish a site for a Catholic church, why may it not compel the Brick Church. The funeral obsequies were athim to furnish sites for convents, nunneries, &c. &c. tended from that edifice, which was crowded by and why not compel him to build them, and keep multitudes of weeping fellow-citizens. The widow, them in repair? And if it may call for \$20,000 to the children, the parents, the sisters of the deceased day, why may it not call for \$20,000 more tomorrow were before us; and there were the remains of him or next year? And if it may compel him to open his ports to wines and brandy, why may it not com-The very day before he left the city in the Lexington, pel him, to allow the sale of those poisons, and even he was at the communion table in this church, witrequire him and his subjects to purchase and nee nessing a good profession. He was a young man of them-where is the end to these compulsory measurement great promise and piety. "Blessed are those serures? Alas! there is no end, unless the civilized vants, who, when their Lord cometh, shall be found world rise up against such monstrous encroachments or the rights of independent nations.

5. The government of the islands is virtually taken out of the hands of its legitimate and rightful rulers. by which this community has been afflicted; the Tamehameha is no longer king. His authority is cone-it is wrested from him, by as base an usurpation as ever stained the page of man's history. A French resident may do what he pleases-he may steal, main, kill and destroy-he may burn, pillage, and drown,-he may violate every law of the contry, and shelter himself under the flag of the French Consul, and escape any trial except by a jury of his own choosing! If he enter the king's habitation, and insult him -if he plot against his honor, or his lifeif he stir up sedition among his subjects-the king

If Great Britain and America will patiently submit

they possess little of the spirit of their fathers.

W: Froud

It may seem to be a small matter thus to treat small group of Islands in the Pacific with a populamust close, with the prayer that this sad event may be tion of 150,000 souls. And little sympathy may be excited by the degradation of those who are but just rising into notice among the nations through the influthe day, nor the hour, in which the Son of man ence of Christian instruction. But the principle assailed and trodden under foot is the same for which the fathers of American and British liberty poured out their blood as freely as water. And it civil governments to look to it, earnestly and early.

But, let civil governments do what they may, there is a God in heaven, who looks not on with indiffer-

HOME MISSIONS.

Notices from the Home Miss WISCONSIN.

Geneva .- Rev. L. Hall resides here and preache half the time; the church has 18 members, 6 of which have been recently added. Other professors are in the place, but manifest no inclination to be connected with this church. "An undue anxiety to acquire property paralyzes many professors who come

Troy .- A Congregational church was organized in August, consisting of 9 members. The covenant requires a total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors Attendance on preaching is very good.

East Troy .- The church recently organized, con ists of 12 members-poor in this world's goods, but appearing to possess the principle of vitality. On sacramental occasions, the two churches meet together.

Virginia Settlement .- Mr. II. preaches here every 4th Sabbath. 11 have been added to the churc since these labors commenced. 8 or 10 more will probably soon unite.

The ten stations proposed for occupancy in this Territory, will be supplied, as soon as it shall be seen whether the churches will bear out the Committee in the efforts already made. MISSOURI.

Deep-Water .- Meetings are becoming much beter attended. A listening ear is given, and the influences of the Spirit are sought.

Temperance.-The cause of sobriety is advancing. The Legislature have separated the dramshop license from the grocery license. This is an improvement on the former law, but still is by no means a remedy for the evil. Whiskey selling is now disrobed of all its claims to respectability; and every applicant for license must give a bond of \$400, with adequate security, that he will keep an orderly house.

ILLINOIS.

Hancock Co .- The country has been visited with sickness almost universally-and consequently Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes and common schools have been suspended. Few deaths however have occurred. The general tone of religious feeling is low.

Imposture .- " A man pretending to be a Presbyte rian minister, and showing letters from some well known ministers at the East, obtained money and property here on false pretences, to the amount of

Gennesseo .- Net a few valuable citizens and faith ful Christians have been called to their final account. in consequence of the prevailing sickness. In quick Mr. Wilcox was called to follow the re mains of four of his hearers to the grave. These afflictions seem however to be in a measure sanctified. and Christians are renewing their prayer with humble importunity, "O Lord, revive thy work; in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy.

TENNESSEE. A missionary states (name not given) that he h had good encouragement during the last quarter. At least 50 souls have been pungently convicted of sin and 10 or 12 hopefully converted. An increased attention to the means of grace is manifest in all classes of society. This missionary has to support a wife and four children on \$200 a year! Is he making no sacrifice ? Can the churches with a good conscience compel him to labor for them, in sustaining a cause committed to their hands, at such a rate as this? He cannot do it. He must either retire from the field wholly, or give himself partially to some other em ployment, or become yet more economical, or lie

down and die in the furrow! MISSISSIPPI.

the congregation; 17 have been lately added to the church by profession. A meeting house, 40 feet by 30, is nearly completed, at the cost of \$1.500.

A Camp Meeting .- Several churches united in uch a meeting, and the presence of God was fell and united with the churches. Others obtained hope, but did not unite. The good work still continues. Four Presbyterian churches have been built in Carrol Co. the past year.

INDIANA Sickness and death have continued their ravages: occlesiastical troubles too have been felt; the old school Presbyterians are doing what they can to divide and break down, the little churches that Gon has owned, and they have disowned. The effect on the interests of religion is deplorable. Piety withers. Infidelity grows bold. Impenitence hardens itself.

Thorntown .- Here is a small church made up o active members, and like other churches in the neighborhood is now at peace, though last spring, the minds of the people were distracted by divisions. Persons of every age are embraced in the Sabbath School and Bible Class.

Mount Vernon .- Seven have been hopefully converted and have publicly professed their faith in Christ. Prayer meetings are well attended, and brotherly love seems to animate the whole congregation. The temperance cause is gaining ground.

MICHIGAN.

A missionary reports an interesting season spring-meetings full and solemn. But the whole region has been visited with sickness beyond former years, making loud and frequent calls for extra missionary labor. NEW YORK.

Rev. Mr. Sayre, of Pine Plains, reports that 6

have been added to the church on profession, and two on certificate-his congregation is increasing, many families having been brought in during a late revival, who before, seldom if ever, attended the house of God. The stated hearers of the gospel have more than doubled, and three times as much is raised for the support of the gospel, and benevolent purposes,

A QUESTION .- Shall the operations of the Amercan Home Missionary Society and other benevolent institutions be greatly reduced, or, shall the supply of means for their support be more uniform and lib eral? It is high time that this question were settled in the mind of every contributor and well wisher to

the forum and the halls of legislation, is rapid, emphatic, highly excited and full of action.

These circumstances render vehemence of this is publicly practiced." I might fill my sheet they possess little of the spicit of their fathers. they shall soon be compelled to adopt the painful alternative of withholding payment from the missiona ries-thus reducing them to the utmost distress in many instances, and to great inconvenience in all SHALL IT BE so? Churches of Massachusetts! an

swer. Sons of the Pilgrims! answer. ANOTHER FACT. - Several applications of clergynen, to be sent to interesting, and very needy secions of the West, are now pending before the Executive Committee. Shall their request be denied? Shall the rising spirit of missions be quenched? Shall the tion. We should rejoice if a copy were place. bread of life be withheld from those ready to perish? hands of every one of our Legislators; and wen GOD FORBID!

Receipts .- \$1,114,70 is the amount of receipts at the Treasury in New York, for the last month. \$477,- their own responsibilities. 70, the amount received by the Board of Agency a Philadephia; \$80 by the Agent in Illinois.

What will the Saviour of sinners say to this? What is the estimate put by the churches on his blood, which is drink indeed, and his flesh which is meat timate triumph is just as sure, as that he indeed!-Rather-what will the churches say to truth, and the public good will triumph in the HIM, when he shall make inquisition for blood? Will they say, "the times were hard-we were poorour means of getting rich were diminished-we feared the author, "I asked a gentleman belonging our families could not be supplied with all the luxuries of life?"-Ah! "Ye did it not unto ME." .

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

This document will be found entire on our two ast pages. It has the merit of frankness, perspicuity, and thorough devotion to the political doctr have uniformly swaved the course of Mr. Morton. In this we are not disappointed. So far from cen suring, we admire the openness of heart, the clear ness of mind, and the consistency of conduct, which we believe characteristic of our new Governor. With his political views, however we repudiate some of them in our private capacity, as hostile to the permanent liberties of our country, we have nothing to do n our relations to the public. They are his own: and under his acknowledged responsibilities "to conscience and to God," he is at perfect liberty to declare and enforce them, with all the superadded weight given to his opinions by his present elevated

But we should fail entirely in duty to ourselves and the religious public, if we were to pass over, as unimportant or just, that part of the Message which relates to the license law of 1838. The position taken on this point, involving as it seems to us, the cause of morality, religion, liberty, and every thing else sacred to us as republicans and Christians, i grievous beyond expression. And in this, we feel perfectly assured of the sympathies of the great mass of the virtuous members of community, without regard to religious denomination, or political distin tions. We are not disposed to question the sincerit of the Governor's convictions, nor the motives that have led him to a recommendation of the repeal of the law. But that he is in error-fearful and fatal error, we cannot entertain a doubt. That difficulties exist in regard to the execution

the law, is doubtless true. But-whence do they arise? Not from those who have been its sworn opponents ab origine-not from the avowed en of the cause of temperance -not from rum-sellers and rum drinkers, who carry the mark of Cain upon their foreheads; -- but from the time-serving friends of the cause-from those who by their intelligence and m al worth ought to shape public opinion, instead of alowing themselves to be shaped by it-from those who like Governor Morton, occupy exalted station and fail in using the influence heaven gives them t regulate public sentiment aright. For ourselves, we would sooner lie under the crushing weight of the Andes, than under the burden of guilt that rests or many a professed friend of temperance, for his commitment of a grand question of religion and morality to the decision of a corrupt public sentiment, which but for his own derelictions, would have been rectified. "We have not so learned Cuntar" -- nor have we even so learned Socrates, or any other heathen philosopher, whose fame is worth a rush, or whose lahors have ever blessed a benighted world. Had the spirit of a Wilberforce or a Washington filled the chair of our Executive, and other high places in our ommonwealth, we had not now been humbled in the dust, and dragged at the wheel of a car propelled by the steam of a distillery. It is a question of RIGHT-EOUSNESS-not of policy. It is a question that in volves the honor of God-the spiritual and eternal welfare of unborn generations-the liberties and rights of our country and the world; -and is it to be decided for any man how he shall act on such a quesion, by the direction in which the wind blows he the current of popular feeling or opinion, or, by the balancing of probabilities of immediate success? Here, every man must stand on his own responsibili ties, whether he will or not. His neighbor's opinions will form no cloak for his sins. From the heart do we pity the man, whoever he be, high or low, who, to decide his own course on a question of religion and morality, has first to determine, whether the voice of the public will sustain him in a decision that conience and his own judgment approve.

We are not disposed to stake the issue of the great emperance effort on the question of the repeal or nonrepeal of the law of 1838. Still, its repeal is to be deprecated. It is a virtual acknowledgement of the endency of "clamor and wrath," over the clear moral sense of the Commonwealth. But, that acknowledgement itself, if made, will shortly be repealed. It cannot stand before the march of light and public virtue. The cause is God's. In his bosom it originated. By his counsels it has been hitherto guided. By his arm it will be sustained-and the prayers and labors of Zion will be constantly directed to its advancement. The wicked may triumph-but their triumphing will be short. The distiller, and the vender, and the consumer, may have space allowed them, to "fill up the measure of their iniquities," but they cannot resist the overwhelming tide of virtuous indignation that swells with every successive hour, the bosom of an injured, insulted, and pleading community. No! we have no fears for the cause, It will triumph. And as to those who join hands for its detruction, whether in the Council Chamber or the par-room, we only say to them,

"Drive tack the 'ide, suspend a storm in sir, Arrest the Sun; but still, of this despair."

THE LICENSE LAW. We believe that an immense majority of the

serious and thinking people of this Commonwealth are decidedly in favor of this Law, or what shall be substantially the same as that Law now is. It is based upon an enlightened regard for the best welfare of the community, and aims at the destruction of a the largest number it has ever had in community nuisance more to be deplored than any other which on the first day of the year. The Board not stready has the reputation of the civil Law. We pies a larger field than it has ever before suppose a powerful attempt will be made, during the The state of religion in the missionary present session of the General Court, to repeal this the cause of missions. The editors of the "Home Law. But we cannot believe it will be successful. In regard to funds, the position of the Brand Missionary " solemnly propound it for consideration. Medification may be needful. And where it is, let substantially expressed in a single sentence. A FACT.—No adequate assistance has yet been re- it be elicerfully conceded. But a total repeal—we out debt, and without money." A small blad

lieve would be an outrage on the !

the body of the good people of this Con We have just enjoyed the perusal of a giving discourse, by Rev. S. C. Jackson, of the Parish in Andover, entitled, "The Lines Vindicated." He has done a noble service important cause. He argues and proves the L good in its design -in its principle-in its -and in its effects. And good, we say, is this discourse which discusses ably and these various points. And good the enenergy which shall give this discourse a wide constituents to read, unprejudiced, its rethey would be better than ever prepared to said "I am glad to find," says the author, "that

ligent men, of both political parties, are confide the Law will stand. Notwithstanding all the been done to excite opposition and prejudice. every enlightened community, over prejudice, p sophistry and selfishness." " No. political party which has recently had su State, and who has been a member of our G Court, if his party would repeal the License " No," said he, decidedly, " they will not to odium of repealing that Law." Said another a tleman of the same party to me, "The wise. for our party, is to sustain the License Law, for shall hold together, let what will come, and lo taining this Law, we shall have the favor of ance men, and be sure of victory." The toseither party wish to take the odium of repeals Law. Both are now so equally balanced that a can afford to lose the support of temperaand neither can succeed without them. The neither party will dare as a matter of policy, to a or essentially change the Law. The party who attempt it, will by that very act destroy itself."

Whatever be the policy of party, and whates pearing of this question upon the interests of pe opponents, we hope, and believe, there is yet and enlightened attachment enough to great pro and the common cause of humanity, to stand Law. Its existence is an bonor to the Co wealth. Its repeal would be a reproach upon a

TEMPERANCE.

The subject of Temperance is undergoing a animated discussion in Hartford, Ct., according Observer; but somehow it happens that the an perance madmen never appear on the floor at meetings of fair discussion. Some valuable as as surprising FACTS were stated by different ers at the Hartford meeting, which can hardly for produce effects far beyond the limits of the mo itself-and some of the worshippers of the creature " ought to have been there to deny, tenuate, or disprove them. E. g. the town of Sal in the year 1838, paid for the ardent spirits con by its inhabitants (2,700) \$10,000, first cost: rate, the United States must pay \$66,666,666 this expenditure is increased by the profits of the venders .- In Hartford are about 60 greg : for a population of 12,000. Only six or eight o have licenses; and yet, they carry on their bu openly! They are not prosecuted; and if they a prosecution could not be sustained! This is shall be for a lamentation

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

We are happy to perceive that this subject is ning much attention in different parts of the co Vast numbers of petitions have been forward Congress, praying for said reduction. The pr postage system lays one of the heaviest taxes a borne by the community; not so much amount, though that is heavy, as by the inte touches. The periodicals of the day are the agents in the diffusion of knowledge, and we add, most important agents, when of the right acter, in exciting and sustaining moral The whole country is immensely indebted agency for the advancement hitherto made in edge and religion. And the more free and peded these operations are, the better. B postage system is a heavy burden upon them

If the Father of his country was right in his orated declaration, that knowledge and virtue: pillars of the republic, then let the means le both may be the most widely diffused, be as stricted as possible. And with such reso those of our country, how pitiful is the pleaernment cannot afford the proposed reduction increased circulation of letters and papers through Post Office it is presumed, would prevent ser to the department. And should the reduction re direct appropriation from the national treassustain the department, be it so. Is not the wealth as well expended when facilitating the of knowledge and sirtue as in any other was at the immense expenditure of the Arms, de ! &c. If the defence and safety of the count physical power is so promptly and amply p for, why should not this kind of safety for a t which is found in general intelligence and principle among the people, have some attent At least, we may ask that buildensome taxet

not cripple the agency by which it is produced. It appears from the recent report of the Postnis General, that previously to the two bist cons tax upon the intelligence of the country had no covered all the expense of the Post Office deput but had resulted in a surplus of several b thousand dollars. By this surplus the deficit present and last year has been made up, will as ing on the national treasury.

The important change in regard to the reduct postage adopted by Great Britain, is exciting all elsewhere in Europe. The Austrian Governa follow that example, and the Ministers of I'm director of the Post Administration, are now en ed in concerting the best mode of bringing th into execution. We are happy to see our Pe ter General is preparing to place all useful tion before Congress, in reference to the sall this purpose he has already despatched a mee-Europe to visit different countries and to prouseful information. We hope the present Congress will not end without some decisive at on this subject.

GEN. ASSEMBLY'S BOARD OF MISSION The whole number of home missi commission from this Board, Jan. 1, 1840, was

Jan remains in ment has b of funds it payment of The engig will be con the Board. sustained b

Note .- 1 well excite whether the ever really Home Miss charches to W full of delica liable to the ty, except by lance, and u of 250, trul state of ind complished. nually,-ther

Two years

ted in a mar Protestant, a being able to some two o and tried on which she h the charge, a had been wi live with him for leaving hi same Bishop having been sation was Catholic cha was of no av again, she we She still dec she had noth Bishop had to committing a bastards. home, and th service. He bimself above laws of God: age of Roman

It fell to the ven, to com result of the around me. est the issue. tude and joy. arose and pr every indicatio thankfulness a read the Bibl yes; whether worship the m said. " No; w they wished would protect knelt and pray

ed in the mat

dible voice, a A striking his deliverance law.

has left the ner

of 1837, '38, standards of t thing at the S the North, hund will " go and de The State deb

hundred sixty t mends a resort of extricating the week's continue on Wednesday

Order offered by

port a bill for the was taken by ye mative: yeas 29 DEPART Rev. George

the mission, who Rev. Samuel II Nathaniel A. K Mary E. Keyes Thompson of Thompson of W Van Duck, M. to Syria and th the Barque Em 24th inst. Relig previous to sai Rev. Mr. Rogers

TO THE PASTOR

Dear Brethre Churches, or f pecaniary pre-known in our Scames are dyin almost every du sailors must ! fore you a few f events which of December to the first two severe snow f Massach Wrecks, 61 Boston Bay

rage on the best feelings of ople of this Commonwealth ed the perusal of a Thanks. Rev. S. C. Jackson, of the West entitled, "The License Lin done a noble service to this argues and proves the Law is its principle - in its provisio

ve this discourse a wide circula pice if a copy were placed in the d, unprejudiced, its reasoning, than ever prepared to susian

tical parties, are confident that Notwithstanding all that has osition and prejudice, its al. good will triumph in the end, is nunity, over prejudice, passion, gentleman belonging to the recently had success in this been a member of our Genen ald repeal the License Law lly, " they will not take the Law." Said another gentie. arty to me, "The wisest coarse tain the License Law, for we what will come, and by say e of victory." The truth is, take the odium of repealing this so equally balanced that neither support of temperance me ed without them. Therefor a as a matter of policy, to rep the Law. The party who s very act destroy itself." and believe, there is yet so ent enough to great princip of humanity, to stand by the is an honor to the Comm ould be a reproach upon us

erance is undergoing a ver Hartford, Ct., according to the w it happens that the anti-ten ppear on the floor at the Some valuable as we stated by different speal ng, which can hardly fail d the limits of the meet worshippers of the "go been there to deny, or e r the ardent spirits consum 10) \$10,000, first cost; at th must pay \$66,666,666; and eased by the profits made b rd are about 60 grog shop Only six or eight of thes et, they carry on their busines prosecuted; and if they we

MPERANCE.

ON OF POSTAGE.

ive that this subject is await different parts of the country ns have been forwarded n aid reduction. The presess one of the heaviest taxes which unity; not so much by is heavy, as by the interests of knowledge, and we may its, when of the right char sustaining moral principle ent hitherto made in know-And the more free and unimns are, the better. But the

then let the means by which widely diffused, be as unre pitiful is the plea that govproposed reduction. The f letters and papers through the ed, would prevent serious los And should the reduction requ from the national treasury t, be it so. Is not the nations ded when facilitating the increa ue as in any other way. Look and safety of the country by promptly and amply provided this kind of safety for a nation, eral intelligence and correct that burdensome taxation may

by which it is produced. recent report of the Postman sly to the two past years, the ce of the country had not only e of the Post Office departmen a surplus of several hundred this surplus the deficit of the has been made up, without call-

e in regard to the reduction reat Britain, is exciting attention The Austrian Government will and the Ministers of Fnance and lministration, are now employbest mode of bringing the phil ne happy to see our Pest Mosng to place all useful informareference to the subject. For endy despatched a message ! countries and to procure We hope the present session of without some decisive sch

S BOARD OF MISSIONS. pard, Jan. 1, 1840, was 227; has ever had in commission ear. The Board now occait has ever before occupied the missionary churches and tral interesting and promising ition of the Board may b in a single sentence, "with money." A small balance

remains in the Treasury, but a temporary embarrassment has been felt, and for a short season, from want of funds it has been necessary to delay the quarterly payment of missionaries or meet them only in part. The engagements of the Board are now large and will be constantly increasing. The average expendi-tures a little exceed \$3000 a month. A hundred onaries who were sustained last year in part by the Board, are now off the list, most of them being sustained by the people, without further aid!

Note .- A fact, like the last here mentioned, may ell excite the enquiry in the patron churches, hether those feeble churches thus suddenly relieved, really needed assistance. The relation of a Missionary Board, first, to the churches whose efactions they distribute, and secondly, to the ches to which they dispense those benefactions is of delicacy, not to say of difficulty. They are able to the grossest impositions, and the most iniuous surmisings. And they cannot escape this liabili-, except by the exercise of the most untiring vigie, and unsparing scrutiny. If ten churches out 250, truly necessitous, are annually raised to a ate of independence, a great and good work is acaplished. Bat it 600 be raised to such a state anlly,-there is a mistake, somewhere.

ITEMS.

Two years since, Bishop Kenrick (Popish) officia-I in a marriage contract between John Cassaday, a ntestant, and Mary McShaw, a Catholic. She, not ng able to convert her husband to the Catholic ith, nor persuade him to attend her church, left him ne two or three weeks since, and had him arrested id tried on the charge of abandoning their only child high she had taken with her. The husband denied charge, and affirmed that he was now, and ever been willing to maintain his family, if they would with him. She then stated her reasons, as above, eaving him, and produced a divorce, which the e Bishop had given her, stating that the marriage ng been contracted without the necessary dispenwas "invalid according to the laws of the tolic church." She was assured that this divorce of no avail, and that if she were to get married in, she would be liable to punishment for bigamy. still declined returning to her husband, though had nothing to alledge against him, because the op had told her, that to live with him would be itting adultery, and her children would all be ards. The husband took the child and returned ne, and the priest-ridden wife went to her place of ce. Here then, is a Catholic Bishop, setting elf above the laws of the land, as well as the ws of God; and if such things be done in the green of Romanism in our country, what may be expectin the mature age to which it is aspiring.

It fell to the lot of Rev. Mr. Ludlow of New Hato communicate to Cinquez and his associates the alt of the late trials, "They were all gathered and me," he says, " and awaiting with deep interhe issue. But no tongue can express their gratide and joy, when told that they were not to be to Cuby, but to their father-land. Many of them se and prostrated themselves at my feet, giving ery indication both by words and actions, of their dulness and their happiness too." When asked ther they would continue to study and learn to he Bible while they remained, they answered, whether, when returned home, they would in the mountain and the idol as formerly-ti 'No; we will pray to Jesus Christ;" when my wished their teachers to go with the mid protect and provide for them, they answer and provide for them, they answer t and prayed with them, they following in an voice, and with much apparent devotedness.

A striking illustration of the convinced sinn ions, when the Spirit of God announces to deliverance from the condemning sentence of

he Presbyterian church at Bowling Green, K left the new basis of the Reformed Assembl 1837, '38, and adheres to the Constitution and Of 130, the whole number of students, except the adards of the church. Unless human nature is one ag at the South and West, and quite another at The following table shows the number from each in-North, hundreds of other Presbyterian churches stitution. " go and do likewise."

The State debt of Pennsylvania amounts to thirty. millions, one hundred forty one thousand six red sixty three dollars! The Governor recomextricating the commonwealth from the embarrass nds a resort to taxation, as the only possible mean

LICENSE LAW .- After a debate of nearly one k's continuance, in the House of Representatives Wednesday last the question on the passage of the er offered by Mr. Allen of Northfield, vtz. for the tment of a Committee with instructions to re a bill for the repeal of the License Law of 1838 taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirive: yeas 295, nays 172

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

. George B. Whiting and wife, belonging to sion, who have been on a visit to this co Samuel Wolcott of Jacksonville, Ill. and Mrs. rine E. Wolcott of Westminster, Ms.; Rev. thaniel A. Keyes of Peiham, N. II.; and Mrs. y E. Keyes of Claremont, N. H. Rev. Leander sepson of Weburn, Ms. and Mrs. Anne E. ### pson of Webuth, 518, 100 pson of Webuth, 518, 100 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 9 9 7 2 1 28 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. B. C. F. M. Middle Class, 17 14 7 3 0 0 41 pson of Webbore, 17 14 7 3 0 0 41 pson of Webbore, 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of Webbore, N. H.; Cornelius F. A. Seniors. | 18 pson of W Mr. Rogers of this city. ous to sailing, and prayer was offered by the

For the Boston Recorder.

THE PASTORS AND CHURCHES IN MASS. heidre you, and ask for collections in your s, or for personal donations, in a time of y pressure and embarrassment, altogether una our past experience. But what can we do? Seamen's Friends we dare not be silent, are dying around us, and the occurrences of very day admonish us that what we do for nost be dang quickly. Allow us to place be ust be done quickly. Allow us to place be-a few facts: The loss of property and life by a few weeks past, has been altogether un-n the history of past years. Just look at s which occurred on our coast in the month ther last, and the beginning of January.—In we weeks of December, 8 vessels were last ow storm, accompanied on the eistern shore chusetts, with a violent gale of wind. In

membered, such as the wreck of the Pocahoutas, on Pium Island, and the loss of the whole crew; and the loss of the Lloyd on Nantasket beach, where but one man escaped to tell the melancholy tale. From the 1st to the 15th of January, the loss of eleven vessels has already been reported, and the loss of about 125 men, allowing 120 to be the number lost in the 1st men man excaped to belonged to the Boat. Putting these numbers together, and we have a total of 192 ye vessels entirely lost, in the short space of six weeks, and about 300 lives.

When we consider such appalling statements as these, should we not feel more than ever solicitous that something should be done? Shall not more than something should be done? Shall not more than we have been accustomed to hear? Is there a praying soul who will refuse to lift up his cries to Him who rules on the sea, as well as on the dry land? And shall not some benefactions be made also to those institutions for seamen which are mow struggling, and languishing, and ready to die? Must the American Seamen's Friend Society recall all their foreign can be seaded as the present moment would set this Society fee from embarrassment, and enable them with the opening summer greatly to enlarge as this Society fee from embarrassment, and enable them with the opening summer greatly to enlarge as this Society fee from embarrassment, and enable them with the opening summer greatly to enlarge as this Society fee from embarrassment, and enable them with the opening summer greatly to enlarge the society fee from embarrassment, and enable them with the opening summer greatly to enlarge as this Society fee from embarrassment, and enable them with the opening summer greatly to enlarge the society fee from embarrassment, and enable them with the opening summer greatly to enlarge as this Society fee from embarrassment, and enable them with the opening summer greatly to enlarge as this Society fee from embarrassment, and enable them which its Society then some immediate relief? Let some Sabbath be their operations. Will not the Churches in Massachusetts afford this Society then some immediate relief? Let some Sabbath be selected in the approaching month of Feburary, and one collection be taken for the American Seamen's Friend Society in every church in Massachusetts, and the availa forwarded promptly to the Treasury of the Society, and there is not the least doubt that the amount would be such as to relieve the Society at once, and encourage its executive officers to press onward their various operations for the benefit of seamen, with new vigor.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

On behalf of the Executive Committee JONATHAN GREENLEAF, Cor. Sec.

For the Roston Recorder. BOSTON SEAMAN'S TRACT SOCIETY. Mr. Elitar.- I had the pleasure of attending the est quarterly meeting of the Boston Seaman's Tract ociety, held on the evening of Wednesday, 22d inst. Society, held on the evening of Wennesday, 220 ms. at which, reports were submitted by a number of gentlemen, calculated to stir up all the feelings of the Christian heart. From the fact of its recent organizations tion, it is not generally known that such a society exists; and my reason for writing this, is to call the attention of the Christian community to the subject. the last 8 years, one or two individuals have been in the habit of distributing tracts to scamen on the whatves, and on board ships; and such has been the success attending their labors, that it was thought advisable to form a Society for this purpose. This was done in the month of October last; the city was divided in a laboratory of the control of the control of the city was divided in a laboratory of the city was divided in the month of October last; the city was divided in the cit done in the month of October last; the city was divi-ded into 12 districts, a distributor appointed for each district, and the result, as shown by the reports of the distributors, was indeed heart-cheering. I will not trespass upon your colours by any detail of the re-ports, but merely ask the attention of Christians to the Seat, that an adjourned meeting will be held at the Seamen's Church on Fort Hill, on Wednesday evening, 5th of February, at which time the reports will be again made. Biessed he God, Christians have begun to feel for seamen; and I know of no method so well calculated to convert them, as the distribution of the word of God, and personal conversation. It is casting bread upon the waters—it shall be gathered— some of it is already harvested after many days. Members of the Society pay \$1 yearly, which sum will provide treats with the some of the sound that the sound will provide tracts sufficient for our purpose. Copies of the constitution will be presented to the Christian community, and the friends of Christ are invited, are

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

spected to attend to this call from the tribe of Zebu-

The annual Catalogue of the Andaver Theological Seminary has just appeared, for 1839—40. The facts comprised in the tables subjoined, will be found, it is believed of general interest.

A tabular view of the residence of the students

commerce st	sein gitte v	SCHILLING	3.4		
	Resident Licentiales.	Seniors.	MiddleClass	Juniors.	Total from Each State
Massachusetts,	4	11	13	27	55
Vermont,	2	7	10	13	32
New-Hampshire,	0	8	7	8	23
Maine,	0	3	2	5	. 8
Connecticut,	2	6	2	2	6
New-York,	12	2	3	1	6
Pennsylvania,	1	1	0	-0	- 0
Virginia,	e.	.0	1	1	- 2
Dist. of Columbia,	0	0	0	1	î.
Illinois,	0	0	1	0	î
Kentucky,	0	1	0	10	î
Scotland,	0	0	1	0	î
Ceylon,	0	0	1	0	i
Total in each class.	9	31	41	58	139

	eniors.	MiddleClass	luniors.	Tstal from eachCotlege
Amherst College,	7	11	16	24
Bowdoin College,	1	3	3	13.4
Brown University,	1	0	0	î.
Dartmouth College,	8	7	10	25
Harvard University,	2	0	5	7
Elinois College,	0	1	0.	1
Kenyon College,	1	0	0	1
Middlebury College,	4	6	9	19
Marietta College,	0	0	1	1
Oneida Institute,	1	2	0.	3
Pennsylvania College, Union College,	1 4	1	0.	2
Vermont University,	2	4	0	5
Waterville College,	0	2	3	5
Williams Coilege,	0	0	1	1
Western Reserve Coll.	1	8	3	6
Vale College,	0	0	1	1
-	1	2	5	8
Total	CO.C.		2.4	

Total, 27 41 127 It has often been asked, what proportion of Sin- yzes her energies and her hopes. nts enter Theological Seminaries, as soon as they leave college? and how many proceed through their Theological education without interruption? A partial answer to these questions, may be obtained from the following table. It will be observed that as many of the Seniors as have not delayed a year or more in their course were graduated in 1837. Those of the Middle days in the seniors are the seniors. Middle class in 1838. Those of the Juniors in Table-showing the years in which the present sembers of the Seminary were graduated.

Fifty-six, then, is the whole number of the pr members of the Seminary, who have proceeded thus far uninterrupted, since leaving College.

Summary of News.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The public mind has been very quiet of late in regard to the question of the North Eastern Boundary, supposing it to be in a fair way for adjustment. But from some circumstances and lints which lave recently transpired, there is reason to fear that such is not the fact. In the U.S. Senate on Friday last not the fact. In the U.S. Senate on Friday last, in commenting upon a resolution which had been officied, calling upon the President for information as to the progress of the negotiation, Mr. Buchanan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said.—

He did not know what course the President had

pursued since the receipt of Governor Fairfield's let-ter. He presumed, however, that, as a matter of course, he had protested against this military occupation of the disputed territory by the British author December, 8 vessels were lost, ecast. On Sabbath, the 15th error of the disputed territory by the British authorities, ecast. On Sabbath, the 15th error recollected that there was a temperature of the British Minister. Before he attempted to expel to a violent gale of wind. In forest the 8st violent gale of wind. In sachaetts, with a violent gale of wind. In gle starm no less than 89 ressels were totally gether with about 90 lives. Of these ship, 61 were at or near Cape Aon, 21 around Bay, and Cape Cod, and the remainder at acces, not far distant. From that time until see of the month, the total losses, which leady been reported, amount to S4 vessels, with the seed of the communicate would lives. Some of these losses will long be re-

tronities between two nations having the good feeling towards each other which the People and Governments of Great Britain and the United States now

In the U. S. Senate on Thursday, the Vice President communicated a message from the President of the United States, containing the correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the British Authorities in Canada, relating to the disputed territory, which had been called for under the resolutions of the Senators from Maine. At the suggestion of Messrs, Ruggles and Williams, portions of the correspondence were read, to wit—the letters of Mr. Fox, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, and Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State,—each complaining that the stipulations entered into by Gen. Scott, and Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, have been violated by the State of Maine, and the British Authorities, respectively. The British Minister finally informs Mr. Forsyth that he is now awaiting further instructions from his Government in relation to this question. The message and documents were Liid on the table, and five thousand additional copies were ordered to and five thousand additional copies were ordered to be printed.

THE AMISTAD .- An appeal has been entered by the Spinish Minister, to the decision of Judge Judson, on the case of the Amistad and the Africans; whereby the case is removed to the Cucuit Court. His Excellency appeals against the refusal of the District Court to surrender the Africans, and also against the award of salvage on the versel.

The Bloodhound War .-- The following paragraph n the Tallahassee Star of the 9th inst., would in to confirm the romor that government are about to use these animals in exterminating the Seminoles "Colonel Fitzpatrick arrived on Tuesday at St "Colonel Fuzpatrick arrived on Tuesnay at St. Marks, from Caba, with thirty-three bloodhounds and six Spaniards, their trainers and keepers. If these hounds are put into service, we have more confidence of the Seminals war than ever the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 344 Beef Cattle, and 1053 Beeg.

before."

From Liberia.—The ship Saluda, arrived at Norfalk, brings dates to the 14th of November, from this flourishing colony. The slave trade is still carried on to a great extent on the African coast, chiefly by American vessels. The American schooner My Boy, Harver, has been carried into Sierra Leone and condemned, and about 20 vessels under Portuguese, Spanish and Brazilian colors had been captured by Brussi, cruisers and condemned between the 1st and 15th of November. The cruisers are under order paster and to such a such as the state of November. The cruisers are under orders not to in-terfere with American vessels unless there is positive proof that slaves are on board, or they are in British waters, as was the case with the schooner My Bey, where the right of search was exercised.

The Lexington.—A few additional particulars in relation to the destruction of the Lexington, we add. Mr. Janathan G. Davenport, of Middletown, N. J.; and Mr. James Ray, of Kennebunk, mate of ship Balienia, are said to have been on board, and lost. In regard to Mr. Crowley, the Decent back he will probably lose his tases, and one of his fingers on which was a ring and which preposed to the feet of the control of the control of the control of the fingers on which was a ring and which we control the feet of the control of the co will probably lose his toes, and one of his fingers on which was a ring, and which prevented the free circulation of the blood. He first got upon a plank, but afterwards exchanged it for a bale of cutton. If he had left off his boots, he would probably have saved his feet in better condition. After getting ashore, he could see no light, and almost in despair, sought a tree to shelter him from the wind; but before taking his lodging for the night, he gave one more thorough look, and descried the light of Mr. Hutchinson's house.—Crowley had two flamies shirts on. Had no coat on when he jumped overhoard, and lost his cap at the outset. Left the boat half an hour after the fire broke out. Tied his vest around his head. He

is about 20 years old. Fire at Wilmington - A most disastrous fire or curred at Wilmington, N. C. on the morning of Jan. 17th, which destroyed about one hundred and fifty buildings, including the Court House, Custom Hou buildings, including the Court House, Custom House, two printing offices, two hotels, &c. &c. The buildings destroyed, constituted about one third of the town, in the very centre of business, and the loss is estimated at about \$500,000. Wilmington had just recovered from the effects of similar visitations of former years, and this last misfartune nearly paralyzes her energies and her hopes.

The Small Pox. - The committee of the Legisla The Small Pax.—The committee of the Legislature, on the subject of the Small Pox, has made a report, in which they make a statement of facts, tending to strengthen, if possible, the proof of the efficacy of vaccination, as a protection against the dangers of Small Pox, and against the general spread of that disease. They consider general vaccination the only proper remedy against the spread of the disease; and they are accordingly opposed to the re-enactment of the law, which made it the duty of boards of health to remove persons affected with small new, to bospic. ove persons affected with small pox, to hospitals prepared for their reception.

The bodies of Messes. Green and Craig have been recovered, having drifted ashore in a boat belonging to the lost steamer. A large amount of property was found on the body of Mr Green. The bodies were taken to New York. taken to New York.

Rev. Cephas Bennet, his wife, and four children New Yorks Bennet, his wife, and four children who have been connected for several years with the Mission in Burmah, have arrived in New York, in the ship Champlain from Calcutta. By this arrival the account of the earthquake at Ava is confirmed. Every building and pageda of brick was prostrated and many lives were lost by the calamity.

A sleigh from the United States, with ladies and gentlemen, in crossing the St. Lawrence near Lapraire, got into an air hole. The sleigh floated, and those in it escaped, but the horses getting under the ice were decayed.

NOTICES. UNITED LECTURE.—Rev. Mn. ROGERS is expected to preach the Lecture in Park Street Church, on Sabbath evening next.

REV. A. A. PRELPS will preach on the "Second Coming of Christ," in the Marinone Chapter, on Sabbath evening next, at 2 o'clock. The object of the discourse will be to show the certainty of prophers in the sense of its nextual ful-filment, but not in the of a knowledge beforehand of the pre-cess time of such hilliment.

est meeting of Middlesex South Association, will be the regular time, the first Tuesday in February, (4th avide, at the residence of Rev. Isaac Hosford, at 2 o M. John Storius, Scribe of the Association, ton, Jon. 20, 1840.

BOSTON SEAMEN'S TRACT SOCIETY. -- An adjectly meeting of the Boston Seamen's Tract Society

To all Temperance Societies, and the Friends of Temperance in Massachusetts.

A meeting of gentlemen, residing in Boston and its vicini-ty, friendly to the great cause of temperance, was held in the Mariboro', Chapel, in Boston, on Weenesday, Jan. 1st, 18:10

The man the Marthore Chapet, Boston, on Wednesday, Fel Exh, Felo, at 10 o'clock, A. M. You are requested to sen as numerous a delegation as may be in your power, as it; very important that the Convention be large, as well as spitied and efficient. Respectfully yours, per order, Joint C. Wanners, Boston, John Marten A., Boston, John Marten A., Boston, Mones Granz, Boston, Mones Granz, Boston, Mones Granz, Boston, Wa. T. Elevits, Mones Granz, Heavy Edwards, Marten Cosny, John A. Holles, Marten Agnes, Marten Schousen, John A. Holles, Marten Mart SANCEL DORD,
ROBERT RANDOLL, Jr. ...
WM. T. EUSTIS,
AMASA WALKER,
FRANCIS JACESON, ...

In this city, Mr. Eliakim Elison, to Miss Lucy Ann L. Clapp, formerly of Chester, Vr.—Mr. Edward P. Porter, to Miss Eliza B. Hood, daughter of Charles Hood, E-q.—Mr. Loceph Garliner, Jr. to Miss Nancy G. Hodsdon—Mr. Caleb Green, to Miss Clarissan Adams—Mr. Charles D. Lancolu, to Miss Elizabeths 8 ediest daughter of Den. Benjamin Komball—Mr. Robert Thomson, to Mrs. Mary Newman—Mr. William Atkinson, to Miss Navy Temma.

In Andover, Dec. 20th, Mr. Amos Bullard, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Ann Dermi, of fiam Atkinson, to Miss Parke, Amos Bullaru, or Lis Andover, Dec. 30th, Mr. Amos Bullaru, or Lis Andover, Dec. 30th, Mr. Amos Bullaru, or Lis Miss Mary Ann Derant, or Lis Edgartown, Mr. Henjamin II. Pease, to Miss Nancy P

In this city, Mrs. Polly Lemerceir, wife of Mr. Earl Sturte out, used 59—Mr. Francis R. Merriam, 27—Mr. James Wad sigh, 47—Mrs. Lydus Spooner, vidow of the late Win. Spoor c, 66—Dec. 24, suddenly, Miss Relocca Miller, 40, formerly Westminster, la Salem, Dea, Nehemish Adams, 71, la Billerica, Josiah Stevens, Esq. 73, la Scitnate, on the 21st inst. Mrs. Lucy, wife of Dea, Eli-

PRIESS—Rest Cattle—Prices obtained last week for a like gality were fully sustained: a few better extile were at a market, and higher prices were obtained. We quote first making \$6.50 a 6.75; second \$6.00 a 6.50; third \$6.00 a 5.75. Pairwing Cattle—Mess \$5.00, No. 18.50; a 5.75. Pairwing Cattle—Mess \$5.00, No. 18.50; a 5.75. Pairwing Cattle—Mess \$5.00, No. 18.50; a 5.75. Pairwing Cattle—Mess \$5.00; a 5.75. Pairwing Cattle market, except a few from the neighbor-

cinity of the Academy, \$1,75 per week.

ERASMUS D. ELDREDGE, Sec'ry.

Hampton, N. H. Jan. 22, 1840. 4w. Jan. 31. fire broke out. Tied his vest around his head. He

Biblical Repository for January.

SUBSCRIBERS will please designate which edition they desire. The large edition is \$5,00, the duodeclino ed. on common paper is \$1,00. A deduction of \$1,00 per year for posting to those who take it by mail.

SPELLING-Env. son's National Spelling Book and Introduction to do.

READING-Worcester's series, viz. - A Primer of the Eng-

Thrid Book of do, and do; the Fourth Book of Reading, ARTEMBERG—Emerson's North American Arithmetic, 18-1, 2, and 3, and Key; Walsi's Mercantile, Parley's; I Grand's Exercises and Key; Walsi's Mercantile, Parley's; LUCERBER—Bailey's Algebra and Key; Grund's Exercises Key, and Ground's Algebra Problems, &c. Lucrony—Parley's Book of the United States; do first, lucrony—Parley's Book of the United States; and Sequel to and and thus Books of History; the Historical Class ob; Hildreith's Views of the United States, and Sequel to Blair's Outlines of Chronology, ancient and modern, icona active—Goodisch's Outlines of Geography, and Athas; Universal Geography; for Children, Seegarphical Copy ok; Blake's Geography for Children.

ou. ill.coophy.—Abbott's Little Philosopher; Grund's Ele-is of Philosophy; Sullivan's Moral Class Rook. 298-124.—Holbrook's Easy Lessons; Grund's Plane and Geography.

Noves's System of Penmanship; Marshall's MRING --Walsh's Book-Keeping; Marshall's Pub-locount Book, 2 parts.

RES--Worcester's Comprehensive, and do Ele-olmson's and Walker's, improved by Todd.

Lical Class Book, Frost's Grammer, Russell's Les-meistion; Child's Hotany; Bossut's French Word chers, School Committees, &c. are requested to give

Published by JENES & PALMER, 131, Washington et. Constantly for sale as above, the various Scool Books published in the U.S. with Stationary, &c. Jan. 31.

11.1.ER'S Lectures on The Second Coming of Christ, a new edition. Price 63 cents. The subjects in the

are a solitore, and the second second

1. 25; Signs of the times; Matthew 15, For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington St. Jan. 31, DR. J. MASON WARREN.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS,

NANSLATED into English Verse. By George flurgess, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Hartford. Nourse's Book of Parlus, metrically arranged—neatly bound, with tucks and embossed—for the pocket. Received, for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Wash-ington street.

JOHN NEWTON'S LETTERS.

TWIE Pleasures of Personal Religion, illustrated in forty-one Emiliar Letters, originally published under the signatures of Omicron and Virgil. By the Rev. John New-ton, Rector of St. Mary, Woodworth, London, Boston, Pub-lished by JAMES LORING, 132 Washington street. Price

The New York Evangelist remarks on this work as follows

Conversations Lexicon.

COMPLETE Copy of the last German edition of the Conversations Levicon, containing recent and scientifi-formation not to be found in the English translation of ormer edition. 12 vols, Sec.

WOOLSEY'S GREEK TRAGEDIES.

WOOLSE I'S GREEK TRAGEDIES.

THE Accession of Enriphees—The Antigene of Sophoeles—

The Prometheus of Acselva los—The Electra of Sophocless. In 4 Vols. with Noise, for the use of Colleges in the
United States, by J. D. Woolsey, Professor of Greek in Yale
Colleges in This course has been introduced into Harvard,
Yale, Dartimouth, Bowdoin, Williams, and most of the other
Colleges in New England.
A writer in the North American Review says: "Among
all the books of this kind prepared either at home or in England for students, and private Readers, we are not acquainted with any which are equal to those in variety of merit."

CHURCH MUSIC. NATIONAL CHURCUI HARMONY, containing Tunes calculated for Public Worship, Authors and select frees for Fasts, Transactivings, Christians, Missionary Meetings, &c. B. N. D. Gould. New stereotype edition, enzaged, Published and sold by GOULD, KENDALL AND ANCOLN, 59 Washington street.

The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah. A NINGUIRY with a view to the satisfactory determination of the ductrine taught in the Holy Scriptures concerning The Person of Christ. By John Tye Smith, D. D.n three volumes, 8vo.
For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington treet.
Jan. 31.

Notices of New Publications, by the

A NEXPLANATION of the principal Baraldes of the New A Testament, Intended for the young. From the Lonion edition, pp. 29-8. Ismo, price 25 cts.

This work is from the pen of an English lady who is favorably known to many in this country. Her explanations are clear, animated and practical, and they are illustrated by wenty-one good engravings. A few chapters have been comewhat abridged, and two or three wholly contrict of on ac-

ADDRESS Of His Excellency Mancus Monros, to the two Branches of the Legislatine, on the Organization of the Government, for the Political Year, commenc-ing January 1, 1840.

We should not assume the high responsibilities of our respective stations, without a grateful and reverential acknowledgment of the unmerited mercy and bounty of that Providence which has vouchsafed to the people of our Comm nwealth, an unessual degree of health and presperity, and to the whole of our country a great abundance of the productions of nature and art. Sever before did the earth, throughout our widely extended horders, in all its various products yeld so may for the agency and several several sections. and art. Never before did the earth, throughout our widely extended borders, in all its various products yield so much for the use and sustenance of man. And if portions of our fellow critzens are suffering from pecuniary ex-barrassments or a deragement of the usual channels of business, it is not imputable to any diminution of the exuberant resources of our country, nor to any radical defects in the structure of our government; but to the unjust and unequal action of our systems of currency; to that wild and reckless spirit of speculation which discourages honest industry and unpovershes many, while it enriches very few; and to those hosts of incommon stock, while they produce private produces and other business on 'banking privapless' is common stock, while they produce private produces and privileges conferred only upon one individual extravagance which wastefully consume the common stock, while they produce private private produces and privileges conferred only upon one individual extravagance which wastefully consume the common stock, while they produce private pri

source of true wisdom.

There is no branch of sovereign power more important, or more difficult to be exercised, than the regulation of the currency. It extends to all the real ations of life, and reaches the personal interest of every man in the common istandard of waite. Every change in the common istandard of value, whether it be caused by acts of the government of individuals, creates injustice. It affects inequirably all the relations of society, and infringer private rights. Every contract should be considered inviolable. It soldigation was deemed worthy of the special guaranty of the Censtitu ion of the United States. And vet every change in the currency, by increasing or diminishing circulation, essentially ve-

ties the obligations of contracts, and unrighteously affects the relation of debtor and creditor. An inflation of the currency diminishes the value of the circulating medium, enhances prices, and thus enables the debtor to discharge his debts with less intrinsic value than he contracted to pay. So a contraction produces an opposite effect, and enables a creditor to collect, for his debts, a greater value than he agreed to receive. These two conflicting interests would seem to balance and to neutralize each other. But in their indices. to receive. These two conficting interests would seem to belance and to neutralize each other. But in their inducance upon society, such is not the fact. Debtors, especially those deeply involved, are stimulated to make strong efforts to influe the currency, that they may have the benefit of enhanced prices, and extinguish their obligations with the least possible value; while creditors and capitalists, often, defluded by the apparent increase of their wealth, support measures which, though they diminish the use port measures which, though they diminish the in-trinsic value, yet swell the nominal amount of their

trinsic value, yet swell the nominal amount of their property.

Fluctuations in the currency excite a thirst for speculation, and furnish the means of its gratification. They stimulate an inordinate desire for the sudden acquisition of riches, and, by a few instances of success, divert many from the pursuit of honest industry. They produce habits of reckless exitavagance and wasteful profligacy. And what is most of all to be regretted, the consequent depreciations and losses fall principally upon those who did not contribute to create them, and who, by the very nature of their useful occupations, are deprived of the power of guarding against their injurious and unjust effects.

It should, therefore, be the high aim and the un-It should, therefore, be the high aim and the unceasing effort of government to protect its members
from such calamates. The difficulty of the day
has been felt in all civilized society, and under every
form of government. But the nature of our complicated system adds new obstacles to its successful accomplishment. Twenty-six sovereignies, acting independently of each other, under very little restraint
from the common government, and influenced by
different interests and circumstances, can hardly be
expected, in creating and maintaining a currency,
which to some extent should be common to all, to act
with unity of purpose and harmony of measures.
Even some degree of emulation to increase the circulation, which it should be the duty of each to restrain within reasonable limits will naturally, if not strain within reasonable limits will naturally, if not

necessarily arise.

These complicated difficulties were understood and These complicated difficulties were understood and fully appreciated by the patriotic statesmen who formel our federal Constitution. Their minds had been awakened to the momentous importance of the subject, by the distress and embarrassment in which a fluctuating and depreciating paper current had involved both government and people. And when, in an organic law of the body points, they had empowered the general government to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins," and had forbid any state "no coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," they supposed that they had invested the former with all the authority necessary to the proper administration of this branch of sovereign power; and had imposed upon the states all the restraints compatible with their sovereign and independent characters, and all that would be needed to secure the people against a resource of those

These powers possessed by the several state sovercignities, require, in their exercise, to bearance, caution, moderation and patriotism. Although a system
of credit is indispensable in every civilized community, and especially among a mercantile and enterptising people, yet its unity denends upon its proper
regulation and restriction. And while government
should preserve its purity by defining individual labilities and contracts, and securing their prampt and
faithful fulfilment, it should leave the system itself
to private responsibility and enverprise. Any direct
interference by the government in ordinary business
transactions, either by participating in the profits, or
by granting to individuals immunities or privileges,
is an interruption of that free and equal competition
which should be open to every individual, and a departure from that even-handed justice, which, like
the blessings of Heaven, should descend alike upon
all. In a country like ours, where a spirit of during
a liventure carries our people beyond their means, and
stimulates them to stretch credit to its utmost tension, a system of restriction and moderation, rather
than encouragement and simulation should be recommended.

The experience of all ages and nations shows, that
no circulating medium can be extablished and can be accom-

the principle, which ever seeks to protect the weak, to elevate the depressed and in secure the just and in equal rights of all—a principle, which is in harmonis with pure religion, that establishes the leve of God as the first law of morality—a principle, which, by listening to the voice of reason as it breathes through the people, how teverently before the dictates of instice, while it sums at the despotsion of many a principle, which gives the highest security to property, by giving security also to labor, in the enjoyment of the firsts of its own industry—a principle. Substitubers will please designate which edition they desire. The large edition is \$1,00, the disolection edition they desire. The large edition is \$1,00, the disolection of \$1,00 per year comman paper is \$1,00. A defaution of \$1,00 per year. Overavirs.—Art. I. The proper chemical control of \$1,00 per year. Overavirs.—Art. I. The proper chemical form. II. On the Deal Sect. and the Destruction of Solom and Gomorah. By Prof. Robinson. III. Buptions. By Rev. Edward Resch. and former and Modern Eloquence. By N. Cleaveland, Eqs. V. Christology of the Books of Ench; with some account of the book itself, and critical remarks upon it. By Prof. Short. V. The condition of the Book of Ench; with some account of the book itself, and critical remarks upon it. By Prof. Short. V. The condition of the Book of Ench; with some account of the book itself, and critical remarks upon it. By Prof. Short. V. The condition of the Books of Ench; with some account of the book itself, and critical remarks upon it. By Prof. Short. V. The condition of the Books of Ench; with some account of the book itself, and critical remarks upon it. By Prof. Short. V. The condition of the Books of the Menning of the Prof. Short. V. The condition of the Books of the Menning of the Books o

the banks which exist by grants from the legislature have not already grown too powerful to be controlled. If we carefully analyze the distresses which have pervaded our financial word, and search in our banking system for the radical infimities from which they have sprung. I believe they may nearly all be traced to two essential vices. The first is its character of monopoly; the second is its too wide expansion and departure from the specie basis, leaving to the second in the second is the second in the second is the second in the second is the second in the second in the second is the second in the second in the second in the second is the second in the second in

in some measure, imply a pledge of the State in favor of the institution. The State calls it into existence. The men who contribute its capital, whether real or nominal, are not alone responsible for it. By granting a charter to individuals, the State declares that, in the opinion of the legislature, the object of the corporators is praiseworthy, and deserves encouragement. The censequence of this is obvious. The legislature continues the guardianship of the institutions which it creates. Now the true object of the legislature should be, not to favor the bankers, but to protect those who hold their promises. To this end, the legislature ought not to share the responsibility of creating them. If they must exist, let them spring up under the action of general laws; and let bility of creating them. If they must exist, let them spring up under the action of general laws; and let the legislature select, for its special object, the enforcement of their contracts. The legislature ought not, directly or indirectly, to give its assurance that a promise on paper is really convertible into and equal to specie. If a bank issues such a promise, let the bank see to it, hat the promise be kept; and let the legislature see to it, that neither corporation let the legislature see to it, that neither corporati nor individual be allowed to break a promise wit

And here I cannot but express an apprehension that all systems which, whether under a general law or under special acts, shall have the effect to pledge or under special acts, shall have the effect to pledge the faith or the opinion of the government, in favor of the responsibility of banks, will be essentially faulty. A general law compelling banks to deposite securities with an officer of the government, whether treasurer or comptroller, must have the effect to convey to the people the idea that the securities thus deposited are, in the opinion of the government, sufficient. If I am right in considering this indirect pledge of the public confidence, as one of the radical vices of our system, you will perceive that I cannot consistently recommend a system which would, it is true. sistently recommend a system which would, it is true sistently recommend a system which would, it is true, change the form of the p edge, but would in reality renew it in a stronger form than before. A promise must rest on the ability of those who make i, and in the determination of the government to preserve the inviolability of contracts. The legislature ought to take upon itself nothing but the preservation of that inviolability, and for that reason ought not to be checked in its course by such sentiments as would naturally arise in labell of institutions towards. naturally arise in behalf of institutions, toward which, it had already shewn itself favorable, by de

which, it had already shewn itself favorable, by de-parting from the rules of equality in creating them.

The vice of monopoly in our system has another evil. It separates the banks from the action of gen-eral laws, and binds them together by the sature of special legislation, in giving to them peculiar privi-liges and interests. Nay, we have seen banks them-selves holding conventions and usurping the power to deciste, when, and under what circumstances they woul, recognize the validity, of their own promises woul recognize the validity of their own promis to pay on demand; and, relying upon their claim for exemptions and indulgencies, publicly discussing the policy of an honest fulfilment of their obligations. A strong, concentrated and united interest is thus made to operate, not only upon public opinion, but upon legislation itself. In proof that this has been the case, I need but refer to your own journals. While I perceive that the suspension of specie payments, by the banks, was, by a large majority, declared a breach of their charters, involving a liability of their forfeiture, it is with grief I read there a law justifying, on the part of the lanks, the suspension to pay on demand; and, relying upon their claim for exemptions and indulgencies, publicly discussing the justifying, on the part of the lanks, the suspension of specie payments, by a virtual repeal of its penalties. It was enough for the public to have exercised a voluntary forbearance. If my view is just, it was a voluntary forbearance. If my view is just, it was the duty of the legislature, if it interfered at all, to have interfered for asserting the inviolability of conhave interfered for asserting the involability of contracts. But such is the vice of monopoly; it wins to its defence the power that gave it being; and all the interests involved in it, act with unity in protecting themselves against the laws, to which individuals cheerfully submit. I am fully persuaded that there is danger that this sympathy, on the part of the legislature, will continue till the character of monopoly is done away. I have a conviction that we never shall be safe against bank suspensions, till suspension and bankruptey are held to be synonymous; till the idea of bank convent ons and bank concert be abandoned, and each bank shall for itself individually resolve, always, honestly to keen its promises. be abandoned, and each bank shall for itself indivi-dually resolve, always, honestly to keep its promises. It is so in the mercantile world. Each merchant acts for himself. In reference to this branch of the subject, the true remedy is obvious. By removing the character of monopoly, each bank would lose the apparent endorsement of the Commonwealth, and ould be thrown on its own resources to stand or fall as its own integrity might require.

as its own integrity might require.

The second essential vice of our system—its great expansion, and the wide introduction of paper as the exclusive currency for sums as small even as one dollar—is one to which the attention of Massachusetts ought especially to be directed. We are a manufacturing and commercial people; and we have been suffering from a system of hostility to American industry. It is not when considered as a domestic question, that this ceil in our banking system presents its worst aspect. It is when we contemplate our relations to foreign states, that we are made fully our relations to foreign states, that we are made fully sensible of the cause of sur sufferings. Our currency, except for the small sums required for change, is composed wholly of paper. Very little gold circulates among us. Even silver dollars have almost disapcomposed whofly of paper. Very little gold circulates among us. Even silver dollars have almost disappeared from the currency. Their place is taken by paper. Now this paper pretends to be convertible into, and equal to, specie; but the experience of the few last years has proved, that as an aggregate, it is not.—

The great expansion of the credit system raises prices to an unnatural height—far exceeding what would be possible in courties like England and Peause. be possible in countries like England and France where gold and silver form so large a portion of the currency. The foreigner is, therefore, by the instinct of interest, induced to flood this country with the products of foreign industry. What avails a tariff, even interest, induced to flood this country with the products of foreign industry. What avails a tariff, even a high tariff, of protection? The unreasonable respective prices more than countervals the impay metween nue. At home, public opinion favor-public for reveculation, the paper remains we optain a paper cirple. The foreigner harms in the hands of the people. The foreigner harms in the hands of the people. his paper into 50 the L less delicacy; he converts happens the so-worke and exports it. This always continuo-when a paper currency is redundant. Such redundancy always occasions large importations redundancy always occasions large importations from abroad, and the consequent export of the precious metals. This effect is as certain as the laws of nature. But worse follows. The export of the precious metals brings with it, of necessity, a contraction of the currency. Bills run home upon the banks—prices fall—collections are difficult—and then when our own merchants and our own manufacturers are suffering under the depression, and really need additional use of credit, far from being able to obtain it, they find the banks themselves entering the need additional use of credit, far from being able to obtain it, they find the banks themselves entering the money market, and instead of being money lenders, borrowing for their own purposes all the funds they can reach. The pressure from which we have just been suffering for months, grew out of the fact, that banks of very large capitals, in some of the commercial cities, as well as many banks in the interior, were earnestly seeking to borrow. The interchant, the manufacturer, were driven from the competition by the banks of themselves. So dangerous are banks of habe banks themselves. So dangerous are banks of circulation! So fraught with peril is exclusive reliance upon paper, for the currency! Its influence is baneful to American industry, and it brings the greatest distress upon those who rely upon it the most.

The consideration of these fatal consequences to mestic industry and personal credit, has led many to the apprehension that the use of a paper current for the purposes of ordinary circulation, is attend to the apprehension that the use of a paper currency, for the purposes of ordinary circulation, is attended with more evils than benefits; and that banks have their appropriate effice in facilitating the larger exchanges of commerce, rather than in furnishing a circulating medium for the smaller payments of business. Without attempting to decide the abstract question, it is now an acknowledged truth, sanctioned by mean of hysicass of the most corporite political.

It is in this view that I regard the great and leading measure of the present national administration, as fraught with benefits to the whole Union; but most of all, to Massachusetts. The protection efforded by a high tariff, smugglers will evade, or inflated prices will render nugatory. A moderate revenue, steady prices, cash duties, these are the true safeguards to domestic influstry. Should the system of the independent treasury be established, its beneficial effects will raise to its support the voice and the

qually upon all. A recurrence to our legislative the nine hundred acts which were passed in the s given to the public, and how much to individuals. Of the nine hundred acts which were passed in the ast four years, seven hundred fall under the denomination of "special laws," while not over two hundred were "general laws." And, as might naturally be expected, a still greater proportion of the re-solves are of a private nature. There are, unboubt-edly, cases involving private interests which deserve and should receive the attention and the action of the legislature. But surely it should not be our prin-cipal employment to enact "special statutes." It al-so appears, that some of the private acts are passed for the purpose of exempting particular cases from the operation of general laws. I need not suggest that such legislation is fraught with danger. This y be expected, a still greater proportion of the re-olves are of a private nature. There are, unboubtbody is not tavorably constituted for the investigation of private claims, and is liable to be misled by the epresentation and importunities of individuals complaining of the unjust and severe application of general rules. In "a government of laws," the laws praining of the unjust am severe appreciation of gen-eral rules. In "a government of laws," the laws themselves should be general and just, and should be allowed to have a free and equable course, uninter-rupted by the interference of any department of gov-

Of the special acts above referred to, more than Of the special acts above referred to, more than one half relate to corporations. One of the vices of the present age, stimulated by extravagance, and a thirst to acquire property without earning it, is a desire to transact ordinary business by means of charters of incorporation. These are supposed to possess advantages and to confer facilities for the transaction of business and the acquisition of wealth. They are often used for purposes of speculation, and sometimes. fien used for purposes of speculation, and sometimes f deception and fraud. It may well be doubted, whether they bestow the benefits expected from them. But if they really do confer "particular and exclusive privileges," it constitutes the strongest objection to

Municipal, parochial, literary, benevolent and char-able incorporations, are sometimes necessary and iseful. But to corporations for the purpose of holding useful But to corporations for the purpose of holding and managing projectly, there are many objections. They change the nature of property, converting real into personal. They injuriously affect the matrimonial relation, depriving the wife of her right of dower. They affect the modes of conveyance, avoiding the publicity of the county registry. They diminish the liability of the partners for the debts of the company. And they create a kind of mortmain inconsistent with the spirit of our laws and the genius of our government. The prehibition of entailments.

sistent with the spirit of our laws and the genius of our government. The prohibition of entailments, and the equal distribution of property, are essential to a democratic government. I wish they were incorporated into our Constitution. Re-establish entails and the right of primogeniture, and I should despair of the continuance of our government.

Perpetuity is said to be one of the attributes of a corporate body. Its members are continually changing, but its legal entity and tendency remain the same; and, unless it be limited in its charter or meet an unu ual termination, it will live forever. Property thus holden in perpetual succession, cannot come under the full operation of our statute of distributions. The stock may be distributed, and new stockholders introduced; but the corporation remains unchanged, continuing to hold the corporate property, and to pursue the end of its creation, unaffected by the mutation of its component parts. he mutation of its component parts.

Corporations, as such, are not responsible for rimes. They can be reached only through their rimes. They can be reached only through their nembers and officers; a remedy not co-extensive with the evil, and always resorted to with reluctance. Corporations have no moral responsibility. The responsibility for acts of the corporation is so vivided among its members, and so covered with the orporate shield, as to lose most of its power. Acts incorporation vest the control and management if masses of property and of extensive buy mass on the control and management. asses of property, and of extensive bus ness, on which many may depend for subsistence, in a few persons, who, without the restraint of self-interest er persons, who, without the restraint of self-interest er individual responsibility, use the means in their hands for the accomplishment of objects, from which, as private citizens, they would shrink. Special char-ters, therefore, should be granted only for public purposes, beyond the ability of individual efforts, and ourposes, beyond the ability of individual efforts, and when the public exigencies require that private property should be taken for public uses. It facilifor combined action in ordinary business transactions, be deemed necessary or useful, they should be created by a general law, like the law of limited patnerships, which should be alike accessible to all; and of which every joint stock company might avail itself, without requiring the agency of the legisla-

Among the prominent objects of enterprise, which have engaged the attention of the American people, and which, with their usual ardor, they have carried o excess, that of internal improvements takes the ead. The labor and capital which, in the half centry that has elapsed since the formation of our federal Constitution, have been expended, within the Chief Constitution, have been expended, within the Chief Street, anon turniler Street, and that has elapsed since the formation of our ted-constitution, have been expended, within the ted States, upon turnpikes, bridges, canals and roads, amount to several hundred millions of dol-Many durable and useful improvementaling The country has des old advantages rom them. Its permanent wealth has been increas-Much capital interes ochefits, evils also have arisen. mn; prosest has been wasted upon injudicious and siasm which has been excited in favor of these en-terprises, has, not unfrequently, outrun the public wants, and anticipated a state of things which never will exist. Consequently, the advantages to be de-rived from these premature developements, will fail interbalance the evil of the immense

Not the least of the causes of the frequent embar-Not the least of the causes of the frequent embar-rassments in our monetary affairs, in my opinion, is the enormous investments of capital in permanent and unproductive improvements, and its consequent withdrawal from active business. The debts of the different states, incurred mostly for internal improvements, amount to nearly two hundred millions of dol lars. These, by the annual payment of the interest, and the eventual extinguishment of the principal, a large portion of which must be paid in Europe, will, for many years, cause an exhausting drain of the wealth of our country, which will produce a deleterious effect upon its credit and currency, and retard its advancement and processing.

ment and prosperity.

Among the states which have incurred, and are Among the states which have incurred, and are now subject to heavy responsibilities, I mention with sorrow our own ancient and venerated Commonwealth. I regret that private resources were not adequate to the accomplishment of the enterprises which private corporations had undertaken. Many objections to this mode of embarking the credit or the resources of the State, exist. All experience has shown the disadvantages under which a government enters into business transactions of any kind. The nters into business transactions of any kind. number and expense of its agencies, and the negli-number and expense of its agencies, of its agents.

It is, in my opinion, practicable to reduce the num gence, unskifulness or unfaithfulness of its agents, always expose it to loss. It never can compete with individual shrewiness and diligence. Hence, any partnership or other business connexion between the government and individuals or corporations, is unequal and disadvantageous to the State. It genders, it will be necessary to introduce into the junctual and disadvantageous to the State. It genders, it will be necessary to introduce into the junctual system some important alterations. The in erally results in the payment of the expenses by the one, and the enjoyment of the advantages by the

other.

In States where, from their natural formation, internal improvements may be extended over every portion of their surface, and where their benefits may sentiments on other subjects, that our system of paper circulation has been carried too far. Perhaps it will seem to you the dictate of prudence to await the action of their surface, and where their benefits may be shared, with some degree of equality, by all the people, less objections exist to their construction at the public expense. But in this State, where the public expenses go you my belief that the suppression of small bills and the consequent supplying of their places with gold and silver in the hands and in the pockets of the people, would protect the public against the evils of a depreciated currency, and lessen the chances of loss to the stockholders in the existing banks. Above all, it would have a tendency to give stability to our manufactures, and in connexion with the independent treasury, would found their prosperity on a rock.

It is in this view that I regard the great and leading measure of the present national administration, as fraught with benefits to the whole Union; but most of all, to Massachusetts The protection reforded by a high tariff, smugglers will evade, or inflated prices will render nugatory. A moderate revisite to fell, nunctiously, every wild engagement that the first places in the existing of the process will evade or inflated prices will render nugatory. A moderate revisite to fell, nunctiously, every wild engagement that to fell, in particularly. In States where, from their natural formation, in-

convictions of the shrewd, intelligent and sharp-sighted manufacturers, whose industry and skill are the just pride of New England.

We have been elected, and are now assembled, to transact the business and promote the welfare of the Commonwealth. Collectively, we represent the whole people, and it should be our chief duty to make laws for the benefit of the whole. Our legislation, like light and air, and the dews of heaven, should fall short of three hundred thousand dollars; a general light and air, and the dews of heaven, should fall short of three hundred thousand dollars; a general liability and a yearly elaim, which, should they become fived more the Commonwealth would constitute the complete the enterprises our predecessors deemed worthy of the public patronage. The liabilities involved in these grants, including the subscription for the stock in the Western Railrond, they are made and a part of the public patronage. The liabilities involved in these grants, including the subscription for the stock in the Western Railrond, they are made and the manual interest upon which, including the including the form the public patronage. The liabilities involved in these grants, including the subscription for the stock in the Western Railrond, they are made and a part of the public patronage. The liabilities involved in these grants, including the subscription for the stock in the Western Railrond, they are made and the work of the public patronage. come fixed upon the Commonwealth, would constitute a lien upon all the immoveable property within it, that would perceptibly impair its value. I earnestly desire that each corporation to which the credit of the State has been accorded, may be able to meet all its engagements, and in due time to relieve the State from the responsibilities thus granuitously assumed. But it is the part of wisdom and prudence to look carefully into the nature and extent of our liabilities and to make preparation in season, and in the leas burthensome manner, to meet any contingency which may arise, and to preserve unsulfied the honor and wealth

faith of the Commonwealth.

The State, by its responsibilities for several railroad corporations, has acquired such an interest in
their success as will justify an investigation of their
affairs, to ascertain whether a due regard to the interest of the State and to economy, has been observ-ed in the number of officers and agents employed,

ed in the number of officers and agents employed, in the compensation paid to them, and in the manner of making assessments upon the capital stock.

The fiscal condition of the Commonwealth will require much of your providence. I have just presented, for your consideration, the contingent liabilities of the Commonweath. I now ask your attention to its direct debts, and recommend the earliest extinguishment of them which may be compatible with guishment of them which may be compattible with the pecuniary means and resources of the State. reform in the administration of our finances is retorm in the administration of our manness is in dispensable to our prosperity and respectability.— For several years our expenditures have exceeded our revenue; and consequently a debt has been ac-cumpitating, which it suffered to increase in the same ratio, will eventually involve our State in deep embarrassment, and subject ourselves or our poste

ity to onerous taxation.

We present the extraordinary spectacle of a State. we present the extraordinary speciate of a state, rich in its internal resources, in the treasures it draws from the ocean, in the accumulated capital of many years of labor and economy, in the habitual industry and frugality of its inhabitants, and in the export of the surplus of its fisheries and manufactures. tures-narrow and compact in its territory, dense in its population, advanced in civilization and in moral and intellectual refinement, with the most faciland convenient means of intercommunication—in short, so surrounded with natural and artificial adand convenient means of intercommunication— short, so surrounded with natural and artificial ac vantages, as to be capable of the best possible government at the least possible expense—during a priod of peace and productiveness, annually mearing debts to meet its current expenses. Fellow Citizen duty to our constituents, justice to posterity, demand a reform. Our means of raising money are ampl-and available. Whatever hereafter may be needed and available. Whatever hereafter may be needed to pay our existing debts or eventual liabilities, should be fearlessly called for. The people, if convinced of the necessity and economy of the expenditure, will honorably respond to the call. But they have a right to require strict economy and accountability. And, in my opinion, a resort to taxation is wholly unnecessary. Our present revenue is amply sufficient to meet all our necessary expenses. Let retrenchment be a substitute for taxation. Our expenditures have been unnecessarily large. Let them be diminished. Economy, though more difficult to be practised, is a high virtue in public administrations, as well as in private life. It should be a fixed principle in both, to keep down the expenses below the income. The cost of administering our governhe income. The cost of administering our govern ment has been progressively increasing, and in the last fifteen years has more than doubled. It should last fifteen years has more than doubled. It shouls be reduced. Increase is more easy than reduction But retrenchment is practicable, and must be introduced. The people, as they have a right to do, imperiously require it. Look into the different source of expenditure. If any are excessive, reduce them if any are unnecessary, cut them off. If there any supernumerary officers, or any agencies or con any supernumerary officers, or any agencies or commissions not immediately necessary for the public
good, abolish them. If any of the public servants
are paid too much, reduce their compensation. True
economy requires that the State should employ ne
more agents than are needed for the proper transaction of the public business, and that they should receive a compensation which will command suitable
talents, and will be a fair equivalent for the services
rendered. But let nothing be added for vain show or
ostentations display—nothing on account of family ostentatious display-nothing on account of family or friends; nothing for political services or partizan

And let us set an example ourselves, by th legislation which principally regards the interes legislation which principally regards the interest and advancement of a few. In this way we may reduce the length of our session, and thereby save much expense, without any injury to the public service. Indeed, too much legislation, and too medigation, and too medigation, and too medigation, are supposed to have a manufactured in making the cut of my appropriate sphere of the carnestness of my desire to reduce our expenses to our income, and in the firmness of my conviction that it is neither impracticable nor difficult to do so, and not in any distrust of your disposition to accomplish the same end. The subject falls pecularly within the province of the legislature, and

bers of which, from their number, must be presumed to represent more fully and truly the whole population, and to know and feel more thoroughly and certainly their wishes and wants. I will therefore only add, that such measure: of retrenchment and reduction as your experience and wisdom may suggest, whatever branches of the service or classes of public servants they may effect, shall receive my condition to the service of the service of

dial concurrence. The vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Judicial The vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, having reduced the number of justices to four, I recommend to the legislature the repeal of the law increasing the number. From a good deal of experience in our highest court, and much observation of the proceedings of other judicial tribunals, I am convinced that no other number unities so many advantage of the first the second process of the proceedings of the proceedings of the proceedings of the proceedings of the second process of the second process of the process o vantages for the due administration of justice vantages for the due administration of justice as four. For centuries, the highest courts of law, in that country whence we derive many of our laws, and more of our judicial precedents and forms of proceeding, were composed of four justices each.—And although the numbers have recently been increased, yet I believe it was not because the former numbers were inconvenient for deliberation or decision. The duties of the Supreme Judicial Court are now arduous and severe. But by a proper distribution of labor between that court and the Common Pleas and by a reasonable restriction of the mon Pleas and by a reasonable restriction of the right of appeal, the two courts will be able to trans act the business that may come before them, with all the promptitude which the nature of itswill per-

labor, and at the same time to improve the adminis-tration of justice. But to accomplish these desirable objects, it will be necessary to introduce into the ju-dicial system some important alterations. The in-crease of the exclusive jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, might afford some relief to the higher court; but it would be, at best, only an imperfect and tem-porary expedient. I think a deeper and more radi-cal change is needed; a change which will not recal change is needed; a change within with or re-lieve one court at the expense of the other, but will lighten and facilitate the business of both. Let orig-inal and concurrent jurisdiction in all real actions and in all personal actions, where the damages claimed exceed five hundred dollars, (or such other claimed exceed five hundred dollars, (or a sum as the legislature may judge best,) be on the two courts; let exclusive jurisdiction in all other actions, not cognizable by a Justice of the Peace, be conferred on the Common Pleas, and let Peace, be conferred on the Common Pleas, and let appeals from all judgments, on questions of fact, be abolished. It is not intended hereby to restrict the removal of all questions of law, by appeal or exceptions, as heretofore practised. These alterations would, in my opinion, not only lessen the heavy burdens of the Supreme Court, but would greatly expedite the collection of debts, and essentially diminish the delay and expense of hitgatton, which, now, to poorer parties, amounts almost to a denial of

justice.

The right to two trials by jury of the same question of fact is peculiar to this country, and hable to many objections. It impairs the respect which is due to the decisions of juries. It presents the absurdity of giving full effect to the second-verdict and

are not always equal in experience or intelligence, and it often happens that the verdict of the most competent jury is set aside, at the will of an interested party, while that of the subsequent one, though less competent, must be conclusive. The disclosures of the first trial, present to the parties strong temptations, in preparing for the second, to tawart with ions, in preparing for the second, to tamper with vitnesses and to resort to other corrupt and danger-

We have for so long a time, and with such a de-

We have for so long a time, and with such a degree of success, practised upon our present system, that we have become wedded to it, and are not sufficiently aware of its vices. The integrity of our population may, measurably, have protected us from its evil tendencies. But there is danger that they will increase. That corruption has sometimes been successfully resorted to cannot be doubted. We have, however, the consoling belief that it has been very limited. But, as from its nature it must be shrouded in secrecy, the extent of it cannot be known.—Even the apprehension of such a danger is sufficient to justify the removal of the cause of it. I am for these reasons of opinion, that, with proper precautions against accident or surprise, and with suitable provision for new trials, when new evidence may be provision for new trials, when new evidence may be discovered, the right of appeal from the decision of a question of fact may safely and wisely be abolished. I therefore recommend the amendments, the a question of fact may safely and wisely be abolish-ed. I therefore recommend the amendments, the outline of which I have suggested. The two courts, composed of four justices each, with the above dis-tribution of powers and duties between them, would constitute as perfect a judiciary as, in our situation, (the let of hypersylve will elevit methods).

the lot of humanity will admit."

The power "to raise and support armies," and "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia," is vested in Congress. But in relation to the militia, the several states, by the constitution and laws of the United States, possess a most important branch of the power. And if this arm of our defence, which, on trying occasions has stood the country in so much steed is the preserved and country in so much stead, is to be preserved and mproved, it must be by the action of the state legislatures. It is a source of deep regret and mortification, that the state and organization of our militia
are so imperfect. For some time, its progress has
been that of deterioration, instead of improvement.
I therefore recommend a careful and thorough revision of the whole system. Something should be
done to improve the organization and discipline
which it moses, and to equalize the duties and burdees which it imposes. By entiting arming and atures. It is a source of deep regret and mortificawhich it needs, and to equalize the duties and burdens which it imposes. By enrolling, arming, and equipping all within the prescribed ages, by requiring the principal duties, and the highest discipline from select corps, and by granting them a moderate compensation, which, if it did not remunerate them for their services, would reimburse their expenses it is believed the whole system might be improved, and something like justice done to that body of real and something like justice done to that body of real d something like justice done to that body of pa-otic young men who form the bone and muscle of

thote young mest who form the bone and muscle of the jehysical power of the country.

No government can maintain order, enforce its laws, and punish crimes, without some physical force to which it may resort in case it becomes necessary. Its existence may be sufficient without its use. A knowledge that such a force is ready to be called into action, when required by the civil authority, carries with it a moral power, which gives protects to the with it a moral power which gives potency to the percedes the necessity of a resort to physical coer percedes the necessity of a resort to physical coercion. This force must consist of a standing army, or of the militia. That citizen soldiers are to be preferred to protessional mercenaries, and that effective measures to maintain the one so as to leave no occasion to resort to the other, should be adopted, no friend of

r free institutions can doubt. The education of the people, is a subject which The education of the people, is a subject which has commanded so much of the public consideratio, and been so often and so ably presented to successive legislatures, that it will not tail to command your earliest attention and most anxious deliberations. Its importance in a democratic government, which must be sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the people, cannot be too highly appreciated. The system of free schools which has been transmitted from tenerality. system of free schools which has been transmitted from generation to generation, has improved in its progress, and is now in a high degree of perfection. But it is capable of still further improvement. Re-cently, great labor has been bestowed upon and great advancement made in some departments of educa-tion. But the very improvements in the higher branches, and in the more clevated seminaries, ex-cite the ambition and engross the attention of those st active in the cause of education, and thus exe the common schools to fall into neglect and dis-ute. To arouse that strong and universal interest pute. To arouse that strong and universal interest them, which is so necessary to their utility and ceess, an interest that should pervade both parents of children, the responsibility of their management ould rest upon the inhabitants of the towns. And a more immediately they are brought under the ntrol of those for whose benefit they are establishand at whose expense they are supported, the ore deep, and active will be the feeling sengendering their favor, and the more certain and university of the control of istrict meetings, those little put accouracies where Therefore it is the fudiments and the practi-al operation of free institutions, may safely and ightfully be placed the direction and the government of these invaluable seminaries. In my opinion, the nain efforts and the most unceasing vigilance of the overnment should be directed to the encouragement the primary schools. These are the fountain-

hten, and the virtue that should preserve, our free ditutions. Let them ever be kept free and pure The instruction of the common mind should be common concern. Let the whole people be educated and brought up to the standard of good citi-zens and intelligent and moral members of society. Let the government care for those who have no one else to care for them. The poor, the weak, the de-pressed and the neglected, have the greatest need of the protecting arm and the succering hand of the Let the children of such be deer ed the children of the republic, and furnished with suitable means of instruction, that their powers, mensuitable means of instruction, that their powers, men-tal and physical, may be developed, and they be con-verted into ornaments and blessings to the commu-nity. Let the town schools be open to all, and made so respectable and so useful, that all may desire to enter them. The district school, properly governed and instructed, is a nursery of democratic senti-It strikingly illustrates the fundamenta principle of our government. There, before the pride principle of our government. There, before the pride of family or wealth, or other adventitious distinction has taken deep root in the young heart, assemble upon a perfect level, children of all circumstances and situations of life. There they learn that rewards and honors, do not depend upon accidental advantages, but upon superior diligence, good conduct and improvement. There they have practically written upon their tender minds, too deeply to be oblicated by the after occurrences and changes of life, the the after occurrences and changes of life, the at principles of equal rights, equal duties, and

peat principles of equal trigonal advantages. It is the illumination of the universal mind that is he sure foundation of democracy. It is the elevation of every rational soul into moral and intellectial consciousness and dignity, that is to carry onward improvements in our social and civil institutions. To this end should be directed the highest of the legislature.

Our Bill of Rights enjoins " a constant adherence to the principles of piety, justice, moderation, tem-perance, industry and frugality," as "absolutely neperance, industry and frugality," as "absolutely ne-ressary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government." These are general luties prescribed, and general ends recommended, ather than particular directions to be executed by pos-tive enactments. These virtues may be inculcated and encouraged by the general tendency of our legslation, but cannot be enforced by specific penaltie islation, but cannot be enforced by specific penalties. They should form the spirit of our legislative action, and give character to our laws. They should govern our private conduct and public duties. "The people ought to have a particular attention to all these principles in the choice of their officers and representatives; and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws." These menitions and injunctions, deemed, by our ancestors, worthy a place among our fundamental laws, cannot be too sacred. nong our fundamental laws, cannot be too regarded by magistrates and people.

The manner in which these virtues may be promoted, by public authority, must depend on the nature of the government and the state of society. Some governments have prescribed the cut of the hair and the fashion of the dress. Others have regulated regimen and diet, and established the prices of articles of consumption. But such sumptuary regu

But jurors, though drawn from the same source, pelling all to contribute towards its support, and by re not always equal in experience or intelligence, coercing, under legal penalties, a universal attendcoercing, under legal penalties, a universal attendance upon it. But as we advanced in moral improvement, and in a knowledge of individual right and of the principles of toleration, it was found that these compulsory regulations infringed the rights of these compulsory regulations infringed the rights of conscience and the freedom of religious worship. And it seems now to be universally conceded, that the only wise and safe mode of promoting religion and piety, is to secure to each individual the most perfect liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, leaving him to his own responsibility and convictions of religious duty.

No one of the virtues above recommended meets with more furthers, any other in order to the convention of th

No one of the virtues above recommended meets with more triversal approbation, or is more difficult to maintain, than temperance. The baleful influence of the opposite vice, so degrading, so destructive of every manly and honorable sentiment, is universally acknowledged and dreaded. And yet so strong is its hold upon the sinful propensities of our nature, that it could never yet be totally eradicated. Reason, virtue, affection, all fall before it. In the suppression of interpressive meth of individual and suppression of intemperance, much of individual and of combined effort has been made. At first, reasonof combined effort has been made. At first, reasoning, example, and moral suasion, were relied upon; and example, and moral suasion, were relied upon; and extraordinary and unexpected success crowned the labors of those who had so zealously engaged in the enterprise. The use of spiritous liquors had greatly diminished, and the desired reform promised to be eminently successful. But recently the movement in some places has been retrograde. And it cannot be disguised that the consumption of alcoholic liquors has been greater during the last year, than in any one of several preceding years. To what cause shall this unfavorable reverse be imputed? Many suppose that it is owing to the act of 1838, "to regulate the sale of spirituos liquors," and to the excitement and projudice growing out of that statute and the attempts to enforce it. While that statute and the attempts to enforce it that statute and the attempts to enforce it. While the advocates of temperance confined their labors to argument and example, to public fectures and private admonitions, their progress was rapid and steady. But when they called to their aid constraint and legal coercion, they roused a spirit of independence and resistance,—a determination not to yield to any interference, supposed or real, with individual rights, personal habits or revivate husiness. dividual rights, personal habits, or private business, which counteracted their benevolent intentions, and rendered abortive their philanthropic efforts.

rendered abortive their philanthropic efforts.

The statute, too, has proved ineffective. In a gov. ernment so popular in all its attributes, as ours, laws which run counter to the opinions or interests, to the prejudices or sober convictions of large portions of the people, cannot be fully and farily executed. Witnesses are reluctant to disclose the whole truth, and jurous are unwilling to convict. The one will find an excuse for the imperfection of his one will find an excuse for the imperfection of his one will find an excuse tor the imperfection of his recollection, and the other for his distrust of the proof in the unreasonableness of the law, and the injustice of a conviction under it. The numerous attempts to enforce this statute, have involved the Commonwealth in great expense; have induced many to palter with their obligations of duty; and have brought distrust upon the purity of our judicial proceedings.

From the most careful observation of the operation From the most careful observation of the operation of this statute in different parts of the state, and from the most mature consideration of the subject, I am onstrained to believe, and am fully convinced, that has failed to promote the objects for which it was nacted; has produced in its administration much noral and political evil, and has disturbed the peace and nod codes of seating the table. moral and positical evil, and has disturbed the peace and good order of society by the discord and animosity which it has engendered among the people. I therefore recommend its repeal. I hope your wisdom and experience will suggest such a substitute as will not be supposed to interfere with the pursuits and employments of individuals; as will tend to allay the existing excitement, and promote the cause of temperance and good morels.

erance and good morels.

The costs of criminal prosecutions have greatly in-The costs of criminal prosecutions have greatly in-creased, and become a heavy item in our annual ex-penditures. The statute, the repeal of which is above recommended, has largely contributed to swell the amount. This cause of expense, I trust, will be re-moved. And I cannot doubt that in some other res-pects, the administration of criminal law may be im-proved and rendered less expensive.

The dispensation of justice and the support of pau-pers having no settlement is any particular.

s having no settlement in any partiproper duty and the proper charge of the Comthe proper duty and the proper charge of the Com-monwealth. Any attempt to avoid either, by trans-ferring the expense of the former to counties, and the latter to towns, will not diminish the public burdens, but will throw them upon those who ought not to bear them, and will relieve the whole at the expense of a part. Like any other unequal and arbitrary apportion-ment, it would operate unrighteously and oppress-ively.

Our criminal code, in the progressive improvements it has received, is now characterized by its humanity, as well as by its justice. But it is, in my opinion, susceptible of still further and important amendments. The lenity of punish the sign of the proofs of the improver. In of the age. The number of crimes now by law punishable with death, is very small. And in the contract of the sign o my opinion, public sentiment calls for a further reduc-tion of it. The statistics of crime satisfactorily shew that the number of offences is not increased by the that the number of offences is not increased by the mitigation of punishments; but on the contrary, that crimes have diminished nearly in proportion to the melioration of criminal law. The legitimate object of human punishment is not the expiation of the offence, but the prevention of crime, and the security of the community. Any severity beyond what is required for this purpose savors of cruelty, and an unnecessary infliction of pain on our fellow creatures. The severity of criminal laws randers that execution. essary infliction of pain on our renow creatures, as severity of criminal laws renders their execution icuit, and thereby defeats the object of them. The tainty, rather than the severity, of punishment is surest preventive of crime. The strong sentiment thinst the punishment of death, which pervades the community, renders capital convictions almost im-practicable, and thus frequently enables great offenddoubt the right of human governments to take the life of a fellow being for any cause, and believe that life, the immediate gift of God, that which cannot be restored by any human power, should not be destroyed by it. Without entering into this enquiry, but believing that the number of capital punisament may safely be reduced, if the whole may not be abolished, and that the most prudent and effectual way to correct errors or reform abuses, is by gradual and progressive. rs to escape merited punishment. Many people that the most prudent and effectual way to correct er-rors or reform abuses, is by gradual and progressive steps, testing them by experience as we proceed, I re-commend the substitution of a milder punishment than death, in most cases,—leaving the fit punish-ment of murder for the revision of future legisla-

steps, testing them by experience as we proceed, I recommend the substitution of a midder punishment than death, in most cases,—leaving the fit punishment of murder for the revision of future legislatures.

The insolvent law of 1838, has introduced a great change in the relative rights of debtor and creditor, and of the remedies for the collection of debts. We have not yet had sufficient experience to form an opinion of its operation and effect. Should it prove salutary and benefici d, I can preceive no sufficient reason why its provisions should not be extended so as to embrace all classes of debtors without regard to the amount of their debts or assets. No system of laws which treats poverty as a crime, or subjects homest debtors to imprisonment, like felons, can have its foundation in justice, humanity, or sound policy. If any further legislation be needed for the relief of the unfortunate, I trust that it will be discovered by your

Hany further registation be needed for the relief of the unfortunate, I trust that it will be discovered by your discernment, and supplied by your wisdom.

"A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution," is enjoined upon us by the highest authority. At a time when factitious disciplined the proposed upon the the highest authority. At a time when factitions distinctions in society, arising from its very refinements, from education, from family, from social relations, and from wealth, are multiplying and becoming more clearly defined and regarded, this will be peculiarly useful and necessary. An advancement in civilization, with its virtues and refined pleasures, brings also its vices and evil tendencies. Let us endeavor to purity and promote the former, by repressing and restraining the rising indications of the latter.

Our excellent Constitution itself contains some definition, till I should be able to enter in minimation, till I should be able to enter in minimation, till I should be able to enter in minimation, till I should be able to enter in minimation, till I should be able to enter in minimation, till I should be able to enter in minimation, till I should be able to enter in minimation.

ful and an, with its virtue.

so its vices and evil tendence, so its vices and promote the former, by representation itself contains some detects and inconsistencies. While in one section it declares, that "all men are born free and equal," and that "the body politie" is a voluntary "social compact," to which "the whole people," and "each citizen," are parties; in another it excludes a portion of them from any participation in the election of off them from any participation in the election of off them from any participation in the election of off them from any participation in the election of off them from any participation in the election of off them from any participation in the election of off them from any participation in the election of off them from any participation in the election of the whole people," and the analysis of the commonwealth. I have now presented to the two brown the making of laws. He who is governed to the two brown the promote t compact," to which "the whole people," and "each citizen," are parties; in another it excludes a portion of them from any participation in the election of officers, or the making of laws. He who is governed by laws, in the formation of which he had no voice, is in a state of political servitude. To make the right of suffrage, and civil liberty, depend upon the accident of property or taxation, seems to me to be inconsistent with the "natural, essential, and unalinable rights" of man; to place the incident above the principal; and to regard the fortuitous and uncertain possessions of this life, more than moral and intellectual responsibility. If the right of self government, the right of soffrage, be a natural one, belonging to every rational being, there can be no just cause for depriving any critizen of it, except, perhaps, as a punishment for crime. As the qualification of voters is fixed by the Constitution, this error, if it be one, can be fully remedied only by an amendment of that instrument. The legislature, my views of such important will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the life. In have a strong conviction of their and. In have a strong conviction of their dark they truth. But I dare not hope that they found truth. But I dare not hope that they and truth. But I dare not hope that they done it frankly, and from as the likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve the will be likely to engage and will deserve to in. I have a strong convition of their frankly and truth. articles of consumption. But such sumptuary regulations are supposed by many to interfere with private pursuits, and to be inconsistent with the principles of a free government.

In the early settlement of our country, and in the primitive state of its manners, it was supposed that piety and religion might be aided and advanced by establishing a particular mode of worship, by command of much to prevent its exclusive operation, and make the fight of suffrage, be a natural one, belong-ting there can be no just cause for depriving any citizen of it, except, perhaps, as a punishment for crime. As the qualification of voters is fixed by the Constitution, this error, if it be one, can be fully remedied only by an amendment of that instrument. The legislature however, may do much to prevent its exclusive operation, and make the condition or promote the happiness of our may do much to prevent its exclusive operation, and MARCUS MORTH.

to relieve citizens from being disfrance digence or fraud of subordinate to poll tax be fixed so low that any it; and let the assessors be requ their respective assessments, every legally exempted from taxation

Some further provisions seem to be neede. community, from unjust and oppressive and to secure to them more perfect indepressive and to secure to them more perfect indepressive wealth and extensive business, sometimed advantages which a bountiful Providence forced near them. ferred upon them above their terlow fringe the right of choice, and to con-ges of those who may be dependent political equals. The laborer, whether ty of his own or of others, should be the pendent man. He produces more than and so far from being indebted for his actually creates wealth. He, in reality dependent upon his employer, than he upon him. The rights and obligations classes are reciprocal and equal. Ampendence of the one upon the other, although its scarcely less effective, or less to coercion and oppression than if it went genius of liberty requires of every ratios. genius of liberty requires of every r and honest expression of his unland volitions And whoever we and volitions. And wheever would man right, and corrupt, at its sou ce, the freedom tions, whatever other virtues he may present be a real friend of the equal rights of man sincere supporter of the true principles of the ment under which he lives.

The secreey of ballot, which should be introduced in the secree of the secree.

is frequently infringed. not sufficiently understood or regi-vate voter, who, in his original so-is responsible only to his consience the d.scharge of his political duties exercise their functions in perfect serrepresentative or agent, being according constituents, is not entitled to the concer-ballot. The principals ought to be in The principals ought to be int their agents execute the authority them, that they may know whether represented, and if not, that the gates to a strict account. It will, therefore, thy of your enquiry, whether further legisl not needed to give full and fair effect to the voice, by rendering more secure the secret

There is another fundamental defect, in "frame of our government," which calls for serious consideration, and which can be remonly by an amendment of the Constitution, basis of our Senatorial representation is an exidinary deviation from the essential principles of government. It is not easy to account for the duction of this angualty. It may be also the control of this angualty. duction of this anomaly. It may be, early age of liberty, the doctrines of por ment were not perfectly understood, of the learned men of our State, who constitutions of other governments, who had balances?" were deemed necessary restrain the action of the people, were lethat even a democratic government kind of muchinery to prevent the too frethe too full sway of not only incompatible with the princip sentative government and of or Constitution, but inconsistent last valuation, the city of Bost third of the taxable preperty in the Stati improbable, that by the accumulation of aterprise of its citizens and the advaderived from internal improvements. crease to one half. upon the constitutional basis, this cantitled to one third, and hereafter entitled to one third, and hereafter per half of the senatorial representation; give to each qualified voter in the city, the weight, in the election of senators, voter in other districts would have, principle carried into practice, its injust so manifest, that the people would find a the evil. It would present the speciacle containing a few acres of territory and e-eighth of the population of the State, with

eighth of the population of the State, with a no valuation, but no actual taxation upon it, el-one third or one half of the representation in the per branch of the legislature.

If this be a provision of the Constitution, why sit not be carried into operation? I know of no stitutional objection to allowing to Boston the ber of senators to which, upon the basis of tax it is entitled. It is true the second section of the it is entitled. It is true, the second section, o chapter, limits the number of districts to th prohibits the formation of any district prohibits the formation of any district so large be entitled to more than six senators. But ther interdiction of the division of counties or other torial corporations. The legislature may creat towns out of one, to give effect to a legal app ment. But they cannot sever a town, annexity part to one district and the other part to ano trict. The manner of calling and I ings, and of receiving and returning vote ings, and of receiving and returning vot an insuperable obstacle. But in a city stacle exists. "The manner of calling a public meetings" and "of returning the v prescribed by the Constitution, but expres to the legislature. They have power to a ward officers to return the votes to the 8 the Commonwealth, as well as to hold in receive the votes in the respective wards. receive the votes in the respective wards, therefore discover any practical or constitutrue construction of the Constitution. And I deprecate the principle, if it be not repud the people, I can do no less than desire to fairly executed. I have introduced this sub-presented these views, in the hope that they duce some immediate action, favorable to

In executing the power vested in the lead In executing the power vested in the l propose amendments to the Constitution, act as the agents of the people. And it is duty so to propose them, as to give the fullest, and freest expression to the po Every proposition should therefore be p gible, and untrammelled by any condition on with any other matter. To connect

munication, till I should be able to ener into details of the affairs and ordinary the Commonwealth. These will be confrom time to time, as occasion may requir

I have now presented to the two branch

No. 6. BOST

MR. WILL

been the uniform Presidents of to the first data

is general.

" Gala-I

FRII THE P

year it was that the Presid tween the hour ly, I am told, such as cake, such as cake, great abundan politicians ma of some of th iments of his diversity of op-retrenching and thousands of for be approfrom gparts which they at together, so as masses—it wo kind of refresh ed with great way through is now done. or excitemen and kind; and as is calculated spirit, and cu of the heart. to give you and the who this year. A corder may the tion, I will requ ly, to impress which exhibit ground floor premise, how house, and th

At 12 o'cloc proach the hou ed. Some can and some on fo with great sin some with sple livery, and som —We entered der a lofty Praz Saloon; (at the tional Band, wi interruption.) interruption.) and, without d happened to are gentlemen with of department. ple—all republi ed the middle the centre of the a plain black di to receive the ing and shakin Some few file the West pa conversed, an But much the President by through the E many passed of and either we ed)—so crowde as moving, exc counter-current this way, the speaking to or tually known; mutual friend ly known; -so body; and if the for every body stan ambass and silver-lace the ministers Mexico, &c. officers, in their last named, but geant, to the may I not ad social intercoyoung, with the &c. &c. For an hou

> to those whom at once recogn eye on those, w now find out, a ing mass; when view "the hum tion I remaine nature, as exh the head, the the limbs. Fo dence in phret arate and distin an opinion cond his whole app being a Yankee But I did not of the study of ind myself in such house, the furn

rent; sometimeseen before;

Between 2 come and gone-pany had retir whole) I recur ed than otherw mony as now o party politics: having my m